The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Resolutions Denouncing the Civil Service Regulations Offered in the House.

Mr. Frelinghuysen Speaks on the Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

Mr. Dawes Explains His Position on the Tariff Question.

The Territorial Delegates Desire Control of the Territorial Offices.

The Treasury Department and the New York Custom House Investigation.

Vincent Collyer's Resignation Accepted.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Sumner's second installment of his equal rights speech, delivered to-day, consisted principally of statements from colored people, complaining of the injustice to which they were subjected throughout the country, simply on account of color. Mr. Frelinghuysen sharply criticised the practicability of the proposed amendment from a purely legal point of view, and convinced the Massachusetts Senator that his proposition would need some modification before being enacted into a law of the land. It is anticipated to-night that a vote may be reached on this amendment to-morrow, and a careful canvass of the Senate by friends of the measure shows that, in case all the members are present, it will receive three majority.

TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL SERVICE.

Senator Pomeroy, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, will report to the Senate to-morrow a bill introduced by him early in the session, and which proposes to reduce the rates of correspondence by telegraph and to connect the telegraph with the postal service. The bill was amended in Committee in a very few unimportant particulars and Mr. Pomeroy will ask for immediate action upon it. The bill provides for the incorporation of the stockholders therein named, to be known as the Postal Telegraph Company, having headquarters in this city, who shall contract with the Postmaster General for services required in the business of that department, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. One of the features of the bill is that the company is allowed to make special contracts with railroads and newspapers for telegraph purposes, at rates not to exceed 50 cents per hundred words for night, and 75 cents for day transmissions.

RELIEF BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed Trumbull's bill to-day for the relief of Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to credit Campbell for so much of the sum of $15,000 as it can be satisfactorily established by the latter official was consumed in the Custom House building in the Chicago fire.

BILLS TO RESTORE RECORDS.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to restore the records of the United States Courts for the Northern District of Illinois met with some opposition and went over at the expiration morning hour. Several amendments are pending.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. Morton intended to call up his adjournment resolution to-morrow with a view to pressing it to a vote. The Senate has been canvassed on this proposition, and those Senators in favor of it are confident that it will pass. There is strong opposition, however, to adopting any resolution which will arbitrarily fix a day of adjournment without any regard to the condition or amount of legislation pending. In the House this opposition is still stronger, and it is probable that the bill will not pass there.

RUMORS OF FRAUD IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

There are various sensational statements current here as to developments of frauds in the Treasury Department, which have been made by the Congressional Committee now investigating them. It is intimated, on what seems to be good authority, that numerous arrests will be made in a few days, and that some high officials are implicated.

LABOR COMMISSION BILL.

Hoar's Labor Commission bill was reported favorably in the Senate to-day. It was amended so as to appropriate $15,000 salaries to the Commissioners, and $1,400 for clerk. The term of service was left at three years, as fixed by the House.

RESIGNATION OF VINCENT COLLYER ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Vincent Collyer, as Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissions, has been accepted. He has not resigned his membership of the Board. For some time there has been a strong effort from the Pacific coast to secure his removal, and this opposition has been made available by various parties here who were working to attain the same end. Finally, to preserve harmony in the Board, Mr. Collyer offered his resignation, which the President at once accepted.

THE STEAMBOAT BILL.

The House Committee on Commerce find that it will be impossible to finish the Steamboat bill for several weeks. Those interested in the various devices are daily reinforced, and no efforts will be spared to retain in use all the devices now required, and to secure the adoption of some others. The Executive Committee of the Convention of Steamboat Owners are evidently making good headway in impressing members with the fairness of the features of their new bill.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. Snapp, of Illinois, successor of Burton C. Cook, to-day made a general attack upon the Civil Service reform, characterizing it as a cunning device of the Democrats to obtain a share of the offices. A resolution with which he prefaced his speech, referred to the Civil Service Commissioners as "These seven men called a Commission," and their report as a "document called a report," and declared that neither the House nor the people of these United States were in favor of the recommendation for a Board of Examiners to permit men to enter the public service.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

The Territorial Delegates have united in a request to the President that hereafter in making appointments in the Territories, he would select from citizens of the same as he does in case of the States. The delegation will meet the President in regard to the matter at Saturday.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN ST. LOUIS.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to report a bill for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis. The estimated cost of the same is about $2,000,000.

PENSION BILL PASSED.

The Pension bill passed in the House to-day extends the time for filing applications till January, 1874.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—James B. Flower, Greeley, Cal.; Thomas Laselle, Big Rapids, Mich.; Alexander H. Moore, Independence, Kansas; Isaac L. Peck, Owosso, Mich.

TERRITORIAL APPORTIONMENTS.

At the regular meeting of the Territorial Delegates, this morning, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in making Federal apportionments within the Territories, the President is respectfully requested to apply the same rule, by selecting citizens thereof, as is adopted in making apportionments in the several States.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD.

The indications are that the President will reappoint Mr. Hulburd Comptroller of the Currency. His commission will soon expire.

MILITARY POST.

Secretary Belknap, under a joint resolution of Congress, has set apart 1,521 acres for a military post at Fort Snelling, and has conveyed the remainder of the military reservation to purchasers with priorities of equity.

RECOMMENDATION FOR OFFICE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended to the President for appointment, George M. Ratcliff, to be Assessor of the Sixth District of Illinois.

COMPETITION EXAMINATION.

There are twenty-five applicants for a position made vacant by the resignation of a clerk in the Post Office Department on Monday last. The Postmaster General has directed that the applications be submitted to competitive examination, and that the names of three who pass the best examination be sent him, from these he will select one for the appointment.

THE FISHING INTEREST.

A delegation of Cape Cod fishermen called on the President to-day, in reference to that portion of the treaty pertaining to the fisheries. After stating their objections to the treaty, and the damaging effect it would have upon them, the President remarked that he was in favor of such measures as would protect them, as he was not willing that their interests should suffer.

THE SYNDICATE BUSINESS.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that the result of the inquiry by the Committee of Ways and Means into the syndicate transaction, under the resolution offered by Cox, is that the Government has lost the interest on $130,000,000 for three months, during which time this money was in the hands of the Syndicate, and the Government had no security for it whatever. In answer to inquiries by Cox, Secretary Boutwell said that the debt had been increased to $130,000,000, and that he construed the law to justify him in this temporary increase, to enable him to place the loan. The law, he considered, gives him a large discretion in the matter. The Government lost the interest on the $130,000,000 for three months, which profit went to the Syndicate, although Jay Cooke, in his testimony, refused to say how much had been gained in the negotiation. It is understood that the Secretary will make no further Syndicate transactions until Congress has approved of his past transactions. The report of the Committee will soon appear.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

PETITIONS.

Numerous petitions were presented.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. COLE, to admit tea and coffee free;

By Mr. WILSON, for the relief of the East Tennessee University;

By Mr. STEVENSON, to indemnify Kentucky and other States for expenses incurred in defence of the United States.

RELIEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill for the relief of Marshal Campbell, of the Northern District of Illinois, was passed.

COURT RECORDS.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to restore the records of the United States Courts in Northern Illinois, and after discussion the bill went over.

WAR CLAIM.

The Kentucky War Claim bill was introduced. The bill provides that the State of Kentucky shall be refunded the expenses incurred for all troops thereof that acted in concert with, and in aid of, the troops of the United States, and were made subject to the orders of United States officers commanding therein, whether they were or were not mustered into the service.

THE LABOR COMMISSION BILL.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported, with amendments, the bill to provide for the appointment of a Labor Commission. The amendment fixes the salary of the Clerk of the Commission at $1,400 per annum, and makes an appropriation of $16,400 for all salaries of the Commission, and $1,000 for stationery and postage.

AMNESTY BILL.

The bill was discussed until Mr. Sumner called for the regular order, being the Amnesty bill. The pending amendment was the supplementary Civil Rights bill, upon which Mr. Sumner addressed the Senate. He said that he regretted to again occupy the attention of the Senate on this subject, but the allegations of opponents of this bill, that the colored people did not desire its passage, and that they preferred the removal of rebels' disabilities to the removal of their own, made it his duty to lay before the Senate testimony in favor of the measure which had come up to him from the colored people of all parts of the country. He then read a great mass of testimony, consisting of addresses at meetings, resolutions of colored conventions, and letters from representatives of colored men and private individuals, setting forth the grievances of which they complain, and unanimously expressing an earnest desire for the immediate passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. He read for two hours, and closed with an appeal for this as an amendment to the General Amnesty bill, so that the rebels might always remember that amnesty came to them coupled with justice to the colored race.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN followed. He criticised the phraseology of Mr. Sumner's bill, and proposed to offer verbal amendments.

Mr. SUMNER said he would consider and accept them if possible.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, speaking of the merits the bill, said: "I am not entirely satisfied that the sentiment of hatred has died out at the South, and I do not more than half like the idea of tempting those who still remain in hostility to this Government to take part in the politics of the country. I would rather that they, by being ineligible, should be made to stand aside, and I think that forty years hence, when they and we will be all in our graves, it will be found that it would have been better for the future of this country that we had left at least a feeble mark of disapprobation against the greatest crime that was ever perpetrated. I am by no means clear that we are fulfilling the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment, and therefore think it quite important that we should keep and enforce the exceptions contained in the bill as it came from the House, in order that some vitality may be left in that amendment, and that there may be something upon which it may operate. I am brought, however, probably to vote for an amnesty bill, with exceptions in, by two or three different considerations. In the first place, I have respect for the opinions of other people, and I think that there are other persons to whom I may very properly defer my judgment. I have the greatest respect for the opinion which has been expressed by the representatives of the people in the passage of this bill. I have great respect for the opinion of the President, expressed in his recommendation that the Amnesty bill should become a law.

Here Mr. Frelinghuysen took occasion to soliloquize the President's wisdom and fidelity, and said: "I have confidence in his patriotism and integrity, and, if, in the heat of political debate, his integrity should be assailed, he will be unmoved as the Rock of Gibraltar is by the waves that rise and fall at its base. I give my vote in favor of amnesty, in some degree, because of the opinion expressed by the representatives of the people, and by a President in whom I have confidence. It may be, too, that there are intelligent men at the South who are excluded from holding office, and who would benefit the public if they were again entrusted with power. I am willing, at all events, to try the experiment; to see if there is yet further power in the mild and humane policy which we have ever adopted toward those who wickedly rebelled against us.

THE LABOR BILL.

Mr. WILSON gave notice that he would move to amend Mr. Hoar's Labor Commission bill, so as to have five Commissioners instead of three, to serve two years instead of one, and to be paid $4,000 instead of $5,000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CARPENTER gave notice that on Thursday he would call up his resolution condemning Civil Service Reform, and address the Senate upon it.

ADJOURNMENT.

Without acting on the bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

A number of petitions were referred, and numerous pension bills were passed. The bill was passed fixing the date of pensions at the time of the discharge or death of the soldier, and extending the time for application to July 1, 1874.

One of the bills passed, and which gave rise to considerable opposition, established the principle of granting a pension to the widow of a soldier after she had contracted a second marriage, and entered a second widowhood. The vote on the passage of the bill was 108 to 83.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, appropriation about $17,000,000, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution calling for information as to the condition of the Louisville & Portland Canal. Adopted.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. SNAPP offered a resolution that a commission of seven men had addressed a document, called a report, to the President, recommending a set of rules for the examination of applicants for office, and declaring it inexpedient that such recommendations be adopted; that these rules do not meet the approval of the House or people.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

PLATE GLASS MANUFACTURE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill permitting the Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company, of New Orleans, to import, free of duty, certain machinery and accompanying implements, to be used only in making a series of experiments in mining for sulphur in the parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana. The value of the importation is not to exceed $25,000; and also permitting like importation of machinery by any person employed in the manufacture of plate glass in the United States.

Mr. MAYNARD explained briefly the object of the bill, which was to enable the large sulphur deposits at Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, to be reached through a heavy boring of sand and gravel, and to allow the company in Indiana to establish a plate-glass manufactory, being the only one of the kind in the United States. He stated that the bill met the unanimous approval of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. FINKELNBURG classed this special legislation as wrong in principle. The House should go to the bottom of the evil, and make such reduction of the tariff as the revenues and trade of the country would permit. Influential and powerful industries obtain special relief from Congress, while the rest of the people are left to bear the burdens as best they can. If it relieved ship-builders to have cheap material, cheap iron, cordage, and copper, so it would relieve the industries using these materials. If it aids the city of Chicago to have cheap building material, so it would aid every city and village throughout the West building to-day, or to be built hereafter. If it will aid those glass manufacturers and sulphur miners in Louisiana to have cheap machinery, so it would aid every manufacturer using machinery. Every argument for special relief was equally an argument for a general reduction of the tariff. As to the statement of Mr. Maynard, that the bill was the unanimous report of the Committee, he (Mr. Finkelnburg) begged to say that he was not in favor of the bill in Committee.

Mr. MAYNARD apologized for the incorrect statement he had made, and said he had not proposed to go into the tariff debate on this bill. The bill provided merely for exceptional cases. They were the exceptions which proved the rule.

Mr. KERR concurred in all Mr. Finkelnburg said, except in the insinuation that the two industries concerned were powerful, and that by reason of that power they had been enabled to secure a favorable recommendation.

Mr. KERR said a company had been organized three years ago for the manufacture of ordinary glass at New Albany, Ind., and had determined that it would make some attempt to establish in this country the manufacture of what is called French plate glass; but, in order to commence that manufacture, it was necessary to import this machinery from France. The enterprise was a mere experiment. It might or it might not succeed. After a single importation of the needful machinery the law would expire. That was all that there was in the matter of plate glass. In regard to the other part of the bill, it was exceedingly important that those who had enterprise in charge should obtain the machinery for making this bore for sulphur, but the machinery was not manufactured in this country, and would have to be imported. It was for these special reasons only that he thought the bill should pass.

Mr. KELLEY said that, in view of the fact that immense deposits of most all the ingredients needed in manufacturing and polishing glass had been discovered in Missouri, he thought they would probably be able to manufacture plate glass in this country, even with the high rate of wages, at less cost than it could be made elsewhere, with the relatively low rate of wages of Europe. What was wanted was the machinery, and the bill proposed to admit that free.

Mr. DAWES deprecated this premature discussion. The Committee of Ways and Means was endeavoring to see if it were possible so to reduce the revenues of the country by fifty or one hundred millions of dollars, more or less, consistently with the current expenses of the government and with paying a proper portion of the public debt, so as, on the one hand, not to stay, and, on the other, to relieve and revive as much of the industries of the country as possible. If his friends from Missouri and Indiana had already arrived at a conclusion, so as to see the process by which, with one horizontal stroke, all these things could be accomplished, he (Dawes) was exceedingly gratified that they had done so, and that they were prepared beforehand to make such an announcement to the House and country. He confessed to his utter incompetency to the task to which he had been unfortunately assigned. If it were possible for other gentlemen of the Committee to have seen so clearly how by one horizontal stroke to reach that great end, it had been utterly impossible for him to do so or to come to any intelligent conclusion on the subject. His friend from Indiana (Mr. Kerr) was mistaken when he said the manufacture of plate glass was a new industry in this country. They were manufacturing plate glass near his (Mr. Dawes') residence, which would compete with any foreign article. If there was to be found abroad a process which would do the work better than it could be done by American machinery, he wanted to see that process brought here, and brought free of duty, because every such enterprise as that would find work for many hands, would find investment for much capital, and would bring along with it a train of advantages which follow in the footsteps of profitable investment and frugal industry. His theory was by the help of free trade, and by the help of duties, hand in hand to work out this great problem.

Mr. LINKELNBURG remarked that he had not said, nor had he intended to convey the idea that he had arrived at the solution of the tariff problem. He was but a patient laborer on the subject. The difficulties, he recognized as well as the gentleman from Massachusetts, and he did not wish or favor the striking at all duties on machinery. He was opposed, however, to making certain kinds of machinery free in an exceptional manner, until the House had arrived at a proper point to which all machinery should be reduced with due reference to the revenues of the country and credit of the Government.

Mr. MAYNARD again stated the points of the bill, and deprecated any general discussion of the tariff question on such a measure. He was seconded, and the bill passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. BLAIR (Mo.) in the Chair.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The committee was addressed by Mr. SNAPP in support of the views expressed in the resolution which he had introduced earlier in the day, denouncing the proposed mode of reforming the civil service. His speech created much amusement.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Poland, of (Vt.) then made a personal explanation in connection with the resolution offered by him some days since for the establishment of a rule that will refer to committee all rules calling on departments for information, and which proposition of his had been attributed in an article in the Washington *Patriot* to a design to shield the Postmaster General and Post Office department from inquiry into mail contracts. Mr. Poland repudiated the motive assigned him, and defended his proposition as one that was eminently proper.

USELESS EXPENDITURES.

Mr. GARFIELD took the same view of the proposition, and said he had made several efforts to get a such resolution adopted. He knew of no one complaint which the people had any more right to make against Congress, than of the enormous amount of material that was being printed by the Government, which would be very considerably lessened by the adoption of such a rule. Information was constantly being furnished by the departments, and printed by order of Congress, which had been furnished and in print weeks and months before.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired why the departments could not report the fact that the information called for had been already furnished.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it was because the call might vary somewhat in describing what was wanted. The Committee on Appropriations had just been looking over the accounts for public printing. This Government had at present much the largest printing house on the globe where there were over 1,000 men and women employed to carry on that business, and where enough printing ink was bought every year to float the biggest man-of-war in the navy. A train of army wagons reaching three-fourths of the way from Washington to Baltimore, and loaded with one ton apiece, packed as closely on the road as six-mule teams can be packed, would not be able to haul the mass of public documents printed every year in that printing house. Congress was now asked and would have to appropriate more than two millions to run that establishment for the next fiscal year. With all that before the House, and remembering the fact that there had just been erected an addition to that building four hundred feet long and seventy-five wide, he wished to call the attention of the house to the fact that unless it put the breakes on the enormous outly it would become a scandal in the eyes of the nation.

Mr. SCOFIELD said he could suggest a remedy that would stop all that expense.

Mr. GARFIELD would like to hear.

Mr. SCOFELD—abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD—I agree to that perfectly. I would call it not the franking privilege, but the franking burden.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the fear of exposure through investigation should be the last thing interfered with, and the knowledge that any member could call for information from a Department operated as a wholesome check upon corrupt tendencies.

Mr. ELDRIDGE expressed similar views, and said that it seemed to him as if the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) had been magnifying the printing question in order to cover up, and, perhaps, prevent investigation. If there was one wholesome thing, one thing of more importance than another to the civil service, it was the fact that Representatives could with facility obtain answers to interrogatories from officers of the government. It held them in check, and it was totally absurd to present the paltry consideration of the cost of printing as an objection to it. He did not believe that to be the motive. It certainly could not be the motive. He regarded the proposed rule as one of the worst that had been offered in the House. It would prevent all information from being obtained from the departments, and the whole thing would be in the hands of a partizan committee, which would cover up the corrupt practices sought to be exposed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

MISSOURI.

Great Political Meeting in St. Louis—Convention of Railroad Men.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—A large meeting of Irishmen was held last night, to protest against the unfair distribution of offices by the party in power. Speeches were made by Hon. John Hogan and others, drawing attention to the fact that but few Irishmen were appointed to office, and urging Irishmen to unite and concentrate their strength for their own interest. The Germans were cited as an example of such unity. The speaker said that of $217,000 annually expended for salaries in this city, the total amount received by Irishmen, who cast seven of the eleven thousand votes that secured a victory to the Democratic party, was only $46,000. Resolutions were adopted, expressing dissatisfaction at this proscription and injustice practiced upon their nationality, pledging themselves to observe political unity and harmony, to elect only honest and capable men to office, and declaring that while they seek no exclusive or unjust preferences, they claim fair play, and a full share of the offices, according to their number.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—At the Railroad Convention in this city, this morning, in the course of a few remarks of Mr. Allen, he said that more scientific light was needed in the details of railroad conduct. He thought the Legislatures have a desire to place the roads under more rigid police regulations and pay less attention to their chartered rights than they have a right to do. He suggested that all cases where a tax was levied on roads should be carried to the United States Supreme Court. In regard to accidents, he thought the law should be changed, and in suits for personal damages, he believed in the English policy of holding the individual alone responsible for damages.

A constitution was adopted, which designates the association as the Western and Southern Railway Association. No one except Presidents, General Managers, Superintendents, or other officers in charge of the operating of railways, shall be members of the association. The object of the association is the promotion and advancement of railway interests, by an interchange of views and ideas, and by a comparison of experience, thereby securing greater efficiency and economy in their operation, and for the adoption of such rules and regulations as will most fully carry out the purpose herein expressed. The annual meetings are to be called on the second Tuesday in January, in the city of St. Louis, and stated meetings on the second Tuesday in April, July, and October. The places of the meetings, except the annual one, are to be appointed by the association at each annual meeting, and special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee. The usual officers and an Executive Committee of five are provided for.

The question of passes was discussed at some length, and a report was finally adopted, which recognizes a system of reciprocal passes to officers of roads, half-fare to clergymen having congregations along the line of the road, passes for charitable purposes, no return passes for stock attendants, and no telegraph passes. Steamboat interchange passes were ignored.

Telegraphic Brevities.

George Bechtel living eight miles north of Bourbon, Ind., was instantly killed yesterday, his head being crushed between two saw logs he was helping to load on a wagon.

—Rev. O. A. Lyman, Pastor of the 3rd Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, was stricken with paralysis yesterday. Physicians express the opinion that the stroke will not prove fatal.

—As a western-bound train on the Vandalia road was approaching Highland station, between Brazil and Terre Haute, yesterday, a girl about 18 years old, living near Highland, rushed towards the track and purposely threw herself in front of the engine and was torn in pieces. Her name, and the cause of the strange suicide, are not known.

—A Frankfort, Ky., despatch says that a short time since a party of disguised Ku-Klux visited the house of a citizen in that county, while a wedding was in progress, took possession of the premises, fired off pistols and danced over the floor. The fright occasioned to the daughter of this citizen caused her to go into spasms, succeeded by insanity.

—The Coroner's Jury at Marysville, Ind., on the body of Levi Yardel, who was killed by an Ohio & Mississippi train, on Monday, returned a verdict of manslaughter against the engineer, Isaac Ackley, the testimony resting on the point whether the whistle sounded in time to give reasonable warning to the deceased.

—Rev. Dr. John Bergen, of Springfield, Ill., who was stricken down with a paralytic stroke on Monday last, died yesterday morning. He was one of the oldest preachers in Central Illinois, having resided in Springfield forty-eight years. He was born in New Jersey in 1790, being 81 years old when he died.

—The funeral of Bishop McGill, of Virginia, took place in Richmond yesterday. The ceremonies were of the most solemn and impressive character. Thousands were unable to gain admittance to the church. The remains were interred under the Cathedral.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Strangle the House Revenue Bill.

The Senate Revenue Bill Explained at Length by Mr. Fuller.

Legislative Election and Salary Bill Passed in the Senate.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE REVENUE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.—The House took up its Revenue bill, this morning, as usual. Half a dozen attempts were made to get rid of it, but the general feeling that something must be done on the subject was too strong, and so they worked along through twenty sections, none of which presented any difficulty; but when they reached that part of the bill which disposes with the Board of Equalization, and puts their work on the Auditor, Mr. Springer offered an amendment to restore the Board, and since it was seen that the subject would lead to discussion, the House adjourned.

THE SENATE REVENUE BILL.

In the Senate Mr. Fuller had a very attentive hearing for his long and carefully prepared speech, in explanation and defence of the Revenue bill, as prepared by the Senate Committee. His chief points were that the deduction of debts in listing credits was constitutional and necessary, and that the diversion of surplus revenues under the railroad grab law of 1869, did not hurt the counties which had not gone into that business. Both points will be bitterly fought, and at great length. The statement made and insisted on by Mr. Fuller that the present revenue laws were practically worthless and unconstitutional had decided weight, and if any revenue law is passed it will be done only by keeping that fact prominently before the General Assembly. The fight against making any deductions was began as soon as Mr. Fuller sat down, and will be pushed vigorously.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

Nothing else of importance was done to-day except the introduction by Mr. Carter of a bill for reassessment in incorporated villages, especially intended to cure certain troubles in Winetka.

CHICAGO REASSESSMENT BILL.

It is not unlikely that the Governor will veto the Senate bill for the reassessment of property in Cook County. It would be a very hard task to overlook the very objectional provisions occurring in it.

REPRESENTATIVES VISIT THE SENATE.

Quite a number of members of the House were at the Senate to-day and listened to Mr. Fuller's speech in a way indicating their interest in the subject, and indifference to the House bill.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 17.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock a. m.

ABSENT.

Bowman, Early, Epler, Jewett.

ELECTION BILL.

Senate bill 318, to provide for the election of members of the General Assembly, passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

The bill provides for a mode of exercising the principle of minority representation.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY.

Senate bill 386, increasing the number of Masters in Chancery in certain counties, was passed—yeas, 36; nays, 0.

PAY OF LEGISLATORS.

Senate bill 347, to fix the pay of members of the next General Assembly, was passed—yeas, 34; nays, 3—Messrs. Kerr, Whiting, and Woodard voting no.

VOTES RECORDED.

Leave was granted to Mr. BANGS to record his vote in favor of the Temperance bill.

The same privilege was accorded to Mr. CRAWFORD.

SALARY BILL.

Senate bill 307, for the salaries of State officers, was read third time, and recommitted to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LAND.

Senate bill 213, relating to the mode of providing title to land granted to the Illinois Central Railroad, was discussed at some length and passed—Yeas, 31; nays, 2.

THE REVENUE BILL

was taken up as a special order.

Senator FULLER said the Revenue Committee had requested him to explain to the Senate some of the reasons which had governed the Committee in their action, and hoped it might induce Senators not to offer amendments which they had before thought necessary. All knew and felt the importance of this bill, and on that it was unnecessary to dilate. It reached property to the amount of two thousand millions, and under it they would raise twenty-five millions. He thanked the Senators for the patience with which they had waited for the report. No man was so rich or so poor as not to be interested in the bill, and who was not reached by it. The consideration of statistics was dry and tedious, but necessary. What interests were they to reach? There were 55,000 square miles containing 35,000,000 acres of land, of which there was assessed, last year, 34,000,000, leaving not assessed over 1,000,000. There were assessed 628,000 town and city lots, adding 157,000 acres to the amount of land assessed in 1868. The Illinois Central reported 710,000 acres on hand unsold out of their original grant. The amount unconveyed last January was 707,000 acres. Everything was taxed this year but 100,300 acres. Of the land taxed 24,000,000 were improved. Of that 6,000,000 were in corn, 2,350,000 to wheat, and 2,000,000 to other field crops. The value of the lands assessed was $430,217,000, and of the town lots $130,000,000, and equalized at $1,207,000. There were 880,000 horses assessed at $25,000,000; $14,000,000 worth of cattle; $732,000 of sheep; $4,473,000 of hogs; $5,000,000 of carriages; $617,000 of clocks and watches, and pianos $1,000,000; the total value being $44,000,000. Goods and merchandise were $17,000,000, manufactured articles, $2,000,000, and the entire moneys and credits, $14,000,000, and $20,000,000 of unenumerated property, making the entire value of personal property $116,000,000, from which there was $3,000,000 deduction. The railroads returned 58,000 acres of land, and some town lots, with the main track, showing the entire railroad valuation to be $22,000,000, which was equalized up to $25,000,000. The total realty was $360,000,000, and the personality $113,000,000, and the railroad $25,000,000, the total being $505,000,000 of equalized valuation. The real value of all that property was what the Auditor reported, though it was not assessed at over a quarter. If so, the total value was 2,000,000,000. But he now thought the lowest possible figures was $2,500,000,000. The entire actual value of property in the State was at least that. The census put it $100,000,000 more, but that much was destroyed in Chicago, that estimate being based on the fact that it was assessed for $23,000,000. The total amount per head of property was about $900, which showed great resources, yet it was their duty in making a Revenue law to act with great care, so that the burden might fall equally. Whatever theories might be had as to the best system of taxation, he did not believe in the system of taxation valuation; and some wanted all put on land and some on incomes. The Constitutional Convention had decided in favor of the valuation principle. There was objection to the income principle, because it had never been fairly administered, and it was brought thus into disrepute, and that acted on the Convention. They must raise taxes this year as follows: State taxes, $1,974,000; mills, but had to slightly outrun it for the first time. It seems as if the expenses for all the public buildings came on them all at once, but they would have a 2 mill school-tax, and canal redemption tax, making $3,744,467 as the total of the State taxes. They would, by their 9 mill tax levied, raise $806,000 more than necessary for those purposes. Much property has been destroyed in Chicago, and there had to be deduction on account of the Railroad law of 1869, reducing the State valuation to $460,000,000. Then there were the expenses of collection, which really reduced the valuation to $426,000,000, which was but little more than was required. If more was raised than was necessary it would be good for the State. The amount of $13,000,000 would cover the special taxes. Municipal taxes would be $7,500,000 in addition, making $25,000,000 of taxes on any basis of taxation. The estimates were too low, rather than too high,—that was $10 a head on every human being in the State. How should that tax be levied, and what the basis of a revenue law to collect that ten dollars per head. Following the Constitution the Revenue Committee thought equality in assessment and economy and certainly on collection constituted a perfect revenue law. So far as the bill departed from that, so far was it weak. He assumed there must be a change, not in principle, but in practice. They must pass some revenue law or collect no taxes. There was no power in the present law to collect taxes under the present Constitution. It was utterly unfitted. Names of courts had been changed. The present law was a mass of incongruous matter, covering over ninety pages in the statutes. They were a disgrace to the State, and so contradictory that they could hardly be enforced. Lawyers as a profession had abandoned giving an opinion on the revenue law. The original Senate Revenue bill had been cut down so as to be one-third of the length of the present law, and was therefore greatly superior.

He then proceeded to speak of the bill itself; the first section of which declared what was subject to taxation, to wit: the real, tangible, and personal property in the State. All intangible property was taxable in Illinois, if its owners were here, no matter where the property actually was. That avoided conflicting decisions of courts as to the situs of personal property. Property created under laws of the State, like the stock of companies, was taxed, adding, it was thought, one hundred millions to the taxable property. The could tax either the capital stock or shares in the hands of individuals, but not both. They had decided that they could collect more by assessing capital stock as against corporations, since so many stocks were held out of the State. Double taxation was guarded against. Shares of capital stock of banks were made taxable, as was required by the laws of Congress, and they had provided for just the manner of doing it. The entire first section had been carefully worded to guard against legal difficulty.

He next spoke on the subject of exemptions. For himself he would not exempt anything, for the Constitution only permitted and did not require it. Few things were liable to as much abuse as exemptions. The Committee had found more difficulty in guarding this section and yet carrying out the spirit of the Constitution, than anywhere else. They had exempted all they were allowed to. Much property in Illinois was now paying a large income, and it was exempted on religious grounds.

He next came to double taxation. It was the very first proposition considered by the Committee, and they adopted a resolution directing all parts of the bill recognizing it to be stricken out. It had originally proposed to tax stock and shares, also, but that had been struck out, as for the taxation of a farm under mortgage. The Constitution required all property to be taxed, and not the net value of the property. They could make no deductions from realty. It seemed at first as if there was double taxation.

Referring to the Railroad Law of 1869, he thought he could show that nobody in his section, or anywhere else, was hurt by it, and that it had added untold wealth to the State; but it had gone far enough. Counties which had not subscribed need not fear the operations of the law.

Mr. FULLER continued, in reference to double taxation, and to the apparent injustice of allowing deduction in listing credits, and not on land. All property had to be taxed. Various authorities were read to show the impolicy of deductions on realty.

He then called attention to the section relating to valuing personal property, an immense amount of which had escaped attention. Stock of every kind, which had received the fostering care of the State, was property, and must be taxed; and the bill which exempted it was unconstitutional.

He then explained the method adopted of taxing the capital stock of companies, and the difference between capital stock and franchise, the latter of which was included in the former and showed how more could be gained by taxing capital stock than shares, five-sixths of the latter being held by non-residents. Stock is taxed according to its actual value. He then explained the system of taxing property of ferry boat and bridge companies. There was a monopoly, and the possession of franchise which was often exceedingly valuable, and where there were no shares of stock, the property of such person was very small, so they must tax the value of the franchise which was property over and above the value of investment in the boat or bridge.

Speaking of railroads, he said they should be taxed like all others. Buy the bill everything they had which was tangible was taxed. If their capital stock was more than that it was taxed over and above the value of their tangible property. He wanted that rule of taxation subjected to honest scrutiny, but insisted that if it became a law a hundred millions never reached before should be taxed. They had put the assessment of capital stock into the hands of a Board of Equalization, in order to secure uniformity; and protect the vast interests concerned from the caprice of individual assessors. There was no division of taxes from any locality. It was simply to take the thing out of the hands of the 1,400 Assessors. The provisions relative to taxing banks were substantially those now in force, the wisdom of which were now unquestioned. He did not like inquisitorial powers, if it could be helped, but he did not think the section objected to was specially obnoxious. It simply made a man tell what he had. It gave the Assessor power to make a man speak. It was necessary to have particular kinds of property ascertained to have the exact equalization. Unfortunately great numbers of tax-payers had been in the habit of making incorrect returns. The amount of personal property per head in Illinois was $40; because they had been lying to Assessors. Honest men who owned farms would stand that no longer and were demanding protection. Discontent would continue so long as inequality existed. To stop this they required oaths. Many would swear falsely, but they would not all. There was still something left of the sacredness of the oath. As to offsetting debts against credits, to some extent it had got to be done, and the bill acknowledged that fact. The bill declared that credits were property, but in order to secure equalization and avoid constructive double taxation they allowed deduction of all owed and were owed, and by allowing this deduction cross claims were adjusted, and the listing of a large fictitious value was saved, and the people taxed on the balance. To equalize debt and credit did not injure any class of the community. Nor did this principle of equalization interfere with the principle that the amount of protection should determine taxation, as he proceeded to illustrate. Tangible property they could not make deduction from; yet any one form of indebtedness could be offset against another. To attempt to tax credits without deducting indebtedness would drive every manufactory from the State, and they must not discriminate against such interests. Commerce would also be broken down if they tried taxation on all their credits. But beyond that deduction they should not legally go.

Then the Senator came to the grab law of 1869. There was an idea abroad that they ought not to increase the valuation because it would divert so much revenue. The people opposed the bill, though it met his sympathies. Now, the question was whether the State valuation would take money from the northern end of the State to help railroads; whether the increased value of property on the line of the roads built under the law had been such that the tax on it was more than the money invested. If so, then the people in the northern counties were not hurt. Three thousand miles had been built under that law, out of the seven thousand miles in the State. It was only the revenue tax, or less than half the State tax that was diverted at all. The value of property in localities aided by the law was increased to $219,000,000. The surplus diverted was $22,000,000. The increase in towns affected by the law was more than the increased valuation of the State, the latter being $19,000,000 in three years. The whole of the former was about $22,000,000. The State had received more increase of property not under the operation of the law, but benefited by the roads built under it, than was diverted.

The Revenue bill was not gotten up to increase valuation. Assessors would be at ease in conscience. All they wanted was to secure reliable equal valuation. They did not specially care to raise the valuation, and those who lived in districts not building roads under the law were not hurt.

As to the machinery of the bill, he praised it and insisted that the laws now in force could not be carried out under the Constitution. It was impossible for them to adjourn without producing some revenue law.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to strike out Sections 27, 28, and 29, being the rules for listing credits, arguing that no discrimination should be made between real and personal property when the question of deductions came to be considered, and that it was not justice to levy the burden of taxation upon real estate; that upon the whole more profit was earned from personal and real property. He stated as a fact beyond denial that the poor men paid more taxes than the rich men in comparison with their respective owning of property.

Pending consideration of the amendment the bill was postponed till to-morrow at 11 a. m.

House Bill 261, relating to the sale of casks, bottles, kegs, etc., was tabled.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COUNTY SEATS.

The bill for the removal of county seats was read the third time and passed—yeas, 144; nays, 1.

MAYOR'S BILL.

The Speaker stated the peculiar position in which the Mayor's bill was placed, and the vote by which it was passed was reconsidered, and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to postpone the Revenue bill for two weeks. They would gain time by taking up measures they could pass. Even if they did get through with the bill, they could not get the votes to pass it.

Mr. SHORT strenuously opposed the motion, as did Mr. Cummings.

Mr. ROBERTS said they had in three weeks passed on sixty-one sections, and some of the most important had not been considered. There were objections by members to every section, and they would not get seventy votes at present for it.

Mr. SHORT said at present it would not; but a large majority would change when the Senate bill came into the House.

Mr. LEE moved to postpone till 11 o'clock. It was lost.

Mr. ROBERT'S motion was lost—ayes, 35; nays, 65.

The House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. BARNES moved to rise and sit to-morrow. The motion was lost.

Mr. RICE (Peoria) moved that the Committee rise and be discharged from the bill. It was lost.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the committee rise and recommend its reference to a special committee of seven. It was lost.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, moved to strike out of Section 67 the clause allowing deductions for depreciation of real estate caused by public easement. Lost.

Mr. SHORT moved to insert after the clause in Section 73 providing for taxation of lands sold by Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the words "and Illinois Central Railroad lands." Adopted.

Section 89, which dispenses with the State Board of Equalization, occasioned considerable discussion, Mr. SHORT leading off with the opinion that said Board was a useless organization.

Mr. SANFORD opposed the section. He wanted the Board retained or have the assessments to rest as made.

Mr. MORGAN concurred in the opinion advanced by Mr. Sanford.

Mr. CUMMINGS wanted the law so framed as to do away with the necessity for equalization. He was opposed to the Board.

Mr. SPRINGER offered a substitute for the section providing for the election of a Board of Equalization. The substitute consists of the section in the Senate bill relating to that subject.

The committee rose, having adopted Sections 67 to 86 inclusive, striking out on the way Sections 85 and 86.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. KING, of Cook, the bill on Fees and Salaries was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. SANFORD moved to make House bill 650, relating to County Courts, the special order for Thursday next. Adopted.

Mr. ROOT introduced a bill to collect statistics for the use of the General Assembly. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CARY moved to make the Justice act and Practice act the special order for Friday next. Adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

VOTE RECORDED.

Mr. LEMMA recorded his vote against the Temperance bill.

FEE BILL.

Mr. MILLER, of Kane, introduced a bill relating to fees of Township and County Collectors.

COURTS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Senate bill 85, to authorize the establishing of Courts in certain cities and incorporated towns came up.

Mr. CAREY was opposed to establishing courts in all cities and towns of 3,000 desiring, and paying the Judges out of the State Treasury.

Mr. BARNES supported the principles of the bill.

Mr. ROOT opposed the bill upon general principles, objecting in the main to the wide range of jurisdiction given to the Courts in question.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed so much of the bill as exempted cities having those courts from expenses attending Circuit Courts.

The debate was further participated in by Mr. CASEY in favor, and Messrs. MERRITT, SANFORD, and ARMSTRONG against the bill.

Mr. CLOUD (Morgan) moved that consideration of the bill be postponed until other bills upon the same subject are printed.

Mr. CAREY moved to amend that the Committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Cary's motion was adopted—yeas, 68; nays, 55.

The Committee rose.

ENACTING CLAUSE STRICKEN OUT.

The enacting clause of House bill 85 was stricken out.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Mr. SPRINGER, from the Committee on Post Office Investigation, stated in terms that John W. Kane, mail carrier, had been guilty of the unlawful opening of mail matter, and exonerating all other employes, and especially those connected with the House Post Office, and that the offender had been turned over to the civil authorities.

CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE.

House bill 93, to amend Chapter 30, revised statutes, entitled "Criminal Jurisprudence," passed—yeas, 98; nays, 20.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Mr. SANFORD moved that the Eminent Domain bill be made the special order for next Wednesday. Carried.

LAKE SURVEY.

The Senate joint resolution about the survey of the lakes at the head of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers was taken up.

Mr. HAINES offered a substitute to survey for a canal between Lake Michigan and the Ohio River. Referred to the Committee on Counties.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

The bill to enable counties, cities, &c., to issue new bonds in lieu of the bonds now out, was taken up, and the Senate amendment to submit the bill to the people was lost.

Senate bills read a first time.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 17.—In the Senate this morning, the Russian Prison Commissioner, Soldatenkoff, was present, as invited by resolution, and took a seat on the floor. Being introduced by Lieutenant Governor Pettit, he expressed his thanks for the high honor shown him, and complimented Wisconsin as the key of the Northwest, occupying a commanding position between the head waters of the Mississippi and the great lakes, and said what he had seen and learned here enabled him better to understand what constitutes a State, closing by quoting Longfellow's well-known words. The Assembly adopted a resolution to-day, inviting him to visit that body, which he will do to-morrow.

In the Senate a memorial was presented to Congress for an Asylum for orphans of deceased soldiers. Bills were introduced to amend the law of 1860 concerning appeals, and to declare the intent and meaning of Chapter 59 of 1871, which relates to executions and proceedings supplementary thereto, authorizing the city of Green Bay to convey to the United States Government Grass Island, at the mouth of Fox River, for lighthouse purposes.

The joint resolution providing that after the second week of the session the Legislature shall only adjourn from Friday to Monday night once in three weeks, except by joint resolution for joint committees to prepare and report legislation made necessary by constitutional amendment, was concurred in.

In the Assembly the session was opened with prayer by Chaplain Phillips. Colonel J. C. Spooner, member from St. Croix County, hitherto detained by illness, was sworn in and took his seat. James Ranin was announced as the other member of the Committee on Ways and Means. Memorials were presented from the Rock County Board of Supervisors for laws for the organization of town insurance companies; making Registers of Deeds salaried officers; authorizing County Supervisors to employ a jailer, and to choose their own system of County School Superintendency. Enough of Taylor's Compilation of the Statutes were ordered to supply each member who desired it instead of the revised statutes. A resolution was adopted referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to the great conflagration, and all petitions, memorials, and resolutions relative thereto to a joint select committee of five. A memorial to Congress for a port of delivery at LaCrosse was introduced; also bills to transfer certain territory from Jackson to Wood County; for purchase of 400 of Webster's Dictionaries for schools; to limit Justices' jurisdiction to $200; to require appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in towns having an average of 1,000 inhabitants, instead of 3,000, as now; to prohibit persons holding two or more city, town, or village elective offices at once; to fix the weight of buckwheat at 52 pounds, and shelled corn at 50 pounds to the bushel; to give employes a lien on bricks made by them; to prevent the carrying of brass knuckles and concealed weapons; to secure to all persons, without distinction of sex, freedom in the choice of their occupation; to facilitate the collection of liens of inn-keepers and others; to authorize town Boards to lay out roads varying from two to four rods wide; prohibiting the cutting of sluice-ways across roads unless covered; laying out roads at a steeper grade than six degrees; debarring land-holders from collecting damages by depredations of cattle unless their improved lands are fenced; to promote the early canvass of votes at elections; to provide for apportionment of school moneys where districts had failed to comply with the law in time.

IOWA.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Jan. 17.—In the House petitions were presented and referred from the Adjutant-General of the State of Iowa, and for an appropriation for a Chair of Homoeopathy in the State Medical Institution.

Bills were introduced and referred, for making an additional appropriation for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; amending Chapter 65 of the Thirteenth General Assembly, to create a public library in cities containing 500 inhabitants; to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Schools; to amend Chapter 86 of the acts of the Tenth General Assembly; limiting the time in which the legality of the organization of cities, incorporated town, and other civil and municipal corporations can be questioned by suit or otherwise; to amend Section 3, Chapter 141 of the revision of 1860.

A resolution that the Judiciary Committee be ordered to report a bill making it unlawful for any member to use stationery, stamps, or other perquisites at the expense of the State, was referred.

A joint resolution, memorializing Congress to make no more donations of public lands to railroad corporations unless said lands were sold to actual settlers, was referred.

In the Senate, to-day, a bill was passed fixing the time for holding courts in the Eighth Judicial District.

Bills were introduced to regulate railroad charges; creating a Railroad Commission; creating a Board of Penitentiary Directors, and amending the Revenue law.

The two Houses united in a joint convention and compared the votes, and declared W. B. Allison elected United States Senator, from March, 1873.

Adjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—In the House, this morning, bills were introduced to allow a consolidation of two turnpike companies; to provide that where turnpike roads cross each other, the land within one-half mile shall be taxed to construct the same; to amend the Liquor act of April, 1870, so as to provide that notice shall be given before actions are brought to recover damages.

A resolution was introduced in the House, this afternoon, asking Congress to grant to each officer and private who served in the late war, or their heirs, 160 acres of land, to hold, occupy, or dispose of as they saw fit.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the lower House of the Legislature have made a report on the financial condition of the State, in which they say that no further legislation is necessary to provide for meeting the State indebtedness maturing prior to 1873. The tax required to be levied by the last State Convention is ample to meet both the interest and principal, as well as to defray the current expenses of the State.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Jan. 17.—In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. Corse introduced a series of resolutions requesting Senators and members of the United States Congress to vote in favor of purchasing Independence Hall and square, in Philadelphia, and dedicating it to the American Republic. Referred.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Senator Tieman introduced a resolution explaining the organization of the Tammany Society, and inquiring whether the original charter has not been violated. For the information of the Senate, it asks for a copy of the constitution and by-laws, a list of the members, and statement of its income and expenditures. In order to insure a reply, a copy of the resolution is to be served on each of the Sachems.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Albany papers of yesterday publish the affidavit of Weed, Parsons & Co., and Terwilliger, Clerk of the Senate, in answer to the charges made against the latter by Gracie.

In the general denial of the indictment brought against Terwilliger, it is admitted that he did receive the exact sum which he is alleged to have been paid by Parsons & Co. as his share of the profits for work done for the State; but it is urged that this money was paid for "services rendered," and these services are now called proof-reading, etc.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Five ballots were had in joint session of the Legislature this morning, for United States Senator, without result. The last vote was, Vickers, 28; Dennis, 22; Earl, 9; Thomas, 9; Henry, 12; Creswell, 14.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Jan. 17.—The Legislature has passed a bill providing for the redemption or exchange of bonds of the State of Georgia and payment of interest thereon.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—1 a. m.—A falling barometer, with cloud and snow, will probably extend on Thursday from New England and Pennsylvania westward to the Mississippi. Northwest winds and clearing weather will prevail on Thursday afternoon from Missouri to Minnesota. The highest barometer continues in the Southern States, east of the Mississippi, with clear and pleasant weather. Southeasterly wind, with cloudy weather, and, possibly, rain, will prevail from Louisiana to Arkansas westward. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Mr. Revel, States Attorney, resumed his argument in the Wharton case this morning. He combatted with great earnestness that portion of the evidence assigning the cause of death to cerebro spinal meningitis. He next attacked the chemical testimony of Dr. Reese and other experts; and he believed the jury in determining the case would not give them a feather's weight of credence. He concluded his argument by saying Ketchum died from poison administered by an artful, designing woman. It was the duty of the jury to steel their hearts against every tender emotion for the prisoner, because she was a woman.

The Court took a recess.

On the Court reassembling, Mr. Hagner commenced his argument for the defence.

He alluded to Miss Nellie Wharton sharing in imprisonment of the accused from the day of her arrest, as conclusive of her daughter's conviction of her mother's innocence. He next argued the points of circumstantial evidence, and then passed to the evidence in this case, and was reviewing the testimony of General Price and Charles Ketchum when the court adjourned.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—At a meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Mundella, M. P., candidly admitted that he was convinced that the settlement of the Alabama claims by the Treaty of Washington would prove satisfactory.

The Parliamentary election is in progress in Kerry, and there is intense excitement, and violent scenes are apprehended. Every step is taken to prevent a riot.

The riotous excesses in Knightsbridge, Eng., were last night repeated at a school-house, where the mob smashed the furniture and set it on fire. The rioters were subsequently dispersed. No arrests had been made.

An alarming accident occurred in Dalford, today. The roof of the school house fell in while the school was in session, and many of the children were injured, some of them seriously.

The Channel Tunnel Company has been registered as a legal corporation.

The so-called Countess Derwentwater has renewed her claim before the courts to the estate and Earldom of Derwentwater.

The treaty for the cession of Great Britain, of the Dutch possessions on the Guinea coast meets with violent opposition in Holland, where it is generally stigmatized as dishonorable. The matter will soon come before the States General.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city, last night, at which Cardinal Cullen was present. Resolutions were introduced denouncing the present system of mixed or secular education in Ireland.

The resolutions were received with much favor by the immense crowd assembled, and unanimously adopted.

The Cardinal made an eloquent address in favor of the resolutions.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The King of Denmark has sent his congratulations to Queen Victoria on the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

A despatch from Berlin announces the arrival of Prince Arthur in that city. The Duke of Edinburgh will shortly take command of the new iron-clad man-of-war Sultan.

The Brighton poisoning case was brought to a conclusion yesterday, after a protracted trial. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Christiana Edmunds.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company yesterday signed a contract for the laying of an Atlantic telegraph cable to New York, direct.

Count Von Beust, Austrian Ambassador to this country, is about to depart for Italy for the benefit of his health.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Sir John, Duke of Coleridge, of counsel for the defence, in the Tichborne case, to-day continued his exhaustive and convincing address commenced on Monday last. The speech of counsel will be concluded to-morrow, when the examination of witnesses for defence will begin.

The *North German Gazette* denies the statement first published in the London *Standard*, that General Von Moltke had expressed his disapproval, in a military point of view, of the famous march to the sea made by General Sherman's army during the civil war in the United States.

A telegram from the Hague announces that the treaty has been adopted by the Upper House, but its rejection in the second Chamber is probable.

Russia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A special to the *Herald*, from London, says that a rumor prevails at St. Petersburg that the Grand Duke Alexis has been married since his arrival in America to the Russian lady whom his father had opposed, and with whom it was thought the attachment was broken off.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The *Eastern Budget* says that Baron Von Offenberg, the present political agent and Consul General at Bucharest, will be the successor of Catacazy.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Advices state that the proposition for the total suppression of the International Society in France is before the Assembly.

A Committee of the Assembly have agreed to report in favor of the bill providing for a jury trial for offences of the press.

A number ex-officers of the army, at the invitation of the Japanese Government, are about to proceed to Japan to instruct the native army in military tactics.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Orders have been sent to the military authorities at Lyons, Marseilles, and St. Etienne, to suppress any disturbances which may occur, having for a pretext opposition to the taxation of raw material.

At a meeting to-day, in the town of Gass, in the Department of Hautes Alpes, a red flag was raised. It was immediately lowered by the authorities, and ten of the ringleaders in the movement arrested.

M. Geoffroy, the new French Ambassador to China, will proceed to his post of duty, via New York and San Francisco.

Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The frigate Numancia has sailed from Cadiz for Havana.

Espartero has declined the title of Prince Vergera, offered him by King Amadeus.

Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Published statistics show that 90,000 emigrants left Germany last year, nearly all going to the United States.

Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Herr Von Preter has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Cabinet.

Baron Von Holzgethan has been appointed Minister of Finances for the whole Empire, and Herr Von Pretie, Minister of Finances in the Cis-Leithan Government.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17.—The first Turco-European train over the railroad skirting the Sea of Marmora, entered Stamboul yesterday, crossing the old seraglio grounds.

Manitoba.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—The second session of the Provincial Parliament of Manitoba was opened yesterday, by a speech from the Governor. He congratulated the people on the peaceful condition of affairs; on the extermination of the small-pox, by the prohibition of selling buffalo robes by the Indians; on the great abundance of game, which had supplied the people with cheap food and measurably improved the condition of the aborigines, and on the rich harvest of wheat last year. He also congratulated the inhabitants on the attitude assumed by them at the time of the last Fenian raid, and on the friendly action of the Government of the United States.

Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 10, via HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Government troops, commanded by General Alatorre, occupied Oaxaca on the 4th inst.

The troops of Diaz are retiring to Puerto del Angel, where they intend to embark for Mazatlan with prominent rebel officers, and on their arrival they will attempt to revive the waning revolution.

Government General Rochelle was killed, and revolutionist General Rochdale wounded, in a battle at San Mateo.

The annexation fever is prevalent among the people. All politicians are opposing the scheme. Foreigners are convinced that in an American protectorate lies the only safety of Mexico.

UTAH.

Masonic—Polygamy Waning—Admission as a State—Street Railroad Project.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 16.—The Grand Lodge of Masons of the Territory of Utah organized to-day. United States District Judge, F. Strickland, was elected Grand Master, and E. B. Zabriskie and Alfred Gould, Grand Wardens. Much public interest is manifested in the proceedings.

The United States Court at Provo has adjourned to next month.

Among the applicants for citizenship, one was denied on his own statement that he was in polygamy.

The admission of Utah as a State is to be decided at the Liberal Institute on next Sunday night.

Application has been made to the Legislature for a bill to incorporate a company to build a street railroad, with one million of dollars capital.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 17.—The Grand Jury presented a document in Court to-day, naming serious charges against United States District Attorney Bates, now on his way to Washington. It seems that witnesses had come voluntary from a great distance to testify concerning the murder of Dr. Robinson, and Judge McKean ordered the case investigated immediately, as three Mormons are imprisoned charged with the crime. One grand juror has been lacking a quorum until to-day. The grand jury came into Court that they are willing to do their duty without charge; that the District Attorney has directed absent jurors to stay away contrary to their expressed wishes, and told the jury to adjourn, and not investigate the Robinson murder. The Judge refused to adjourn without an order of Court, and the Court refused the order. Federal officers, and Gentiles, generally, condemn the course of Mr. Bates in this and other matters as very damaging to the interests of the Government and loyal citizens. Mormons declare unhesitatingly that they hope for much from Mr. Bates.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Japanese Prince Serenaded at San Francisco—His Speech.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—A serenade to the Japanese Embassy, last night, drew a large crowd, which received Prince Imakura enthusiastically. He made a response in Japanese, which was translated as follows:

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO: It is now a recognized fact in Japan, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and our country, that our true prosperity has greatly increased with our new commercial intercourse. Our advancement in the arts and sciences of Western nations we now consider a substantial benefit to our nation, and desire with every increase of national intercourse that there shall be an increase of international friendship. [Cheers.] With a view of hastening those results, and further facilitating the instruction of our people in the civilization of Western nations, his Imperial Majesty, the Tenno, has commissioned us to visit all those countries having treaties with Japan in the capacity of Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, first visiting your country. The warmth of our reception is unquestionable proof to us of the friendship of Americans, and I assure you it is more than echoed in the hearts of our people. [Cheers.] The [illegible] announced to his Imperial Majesty will be [illegible] [illegible] between the countries, which it is the wish of the Japanese people should instantly increase; as by intercourse we get to know each other better. [Cheers.]

Minister Delong, in response to a call by the audience, made a brilliant speech.

ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Jan. 17.—There was a very large audience present at the Dairymen's Convention to-day, the spacious church being well-filled through the day. The dairymen of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana were represented by delegates, and quite a sprinkling of ladies were visible during the deliberations of the Convention.

The first subject presented at the forenoon session was the size and shape of cheese, and the best way of manufacturing it. The matter was discussed by Messrs. Farrington, Wood, Bartholomew, Buchanan, Dr. Stone, and others.

The next important proposition—how to make cheese in hot weather, was then taken up, Professor Welch recommending, as a great means of drying the air in cheese-houses, the use of a substance called bitterns. He also recommended for the same purpose the use of chloride of calcium.

The attendance at the afternoon session was again very large, and the Convention soon after assembling were presented with the Secretary's report, after which the following officers of the Association for the ensuing year were chosen: President, S. Faville; Vice Presidents, Dr. E. E. Stone, C. H. Wilder, H. Eldred, H. Farmer, J. Tuttle, J. R. McLean, H. S. Brown, H. W. Kingsley, R. W. Mead, M. Hawks; Secretary, G. E. Morrow; Assistant Secretary, Wm. H. Stewart; Treasurer, L. Davidson.

The subject of packing butter, both factory and dairy, was offered and debated at length, after which the Convention took under advisement the marketing of dairy products. The consideration of this subject occupied almost the entire afternoon session and was highly interesting.

Professor Beal spoke to-night before the association.

MINNESOTA.

Completion of the Great Railroad Bridge at Winona.

WINONA, Minn., Jan. 17.—The new iron draw of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place, was fully and satisfactorily tested yesterday, with three locomotives and 95 tons of railroad iron, making a total of one hundred and fifty tons. The deflection was only three-quarters of an inch. Hundreds of people witnessed the test. Only a few finishing touches remain to be done before the bridge will be formally accepted and put into use. The Bridge Company has made arrangements to pull out the wreck of the old bridge in a few days, and then there will only remain the obstructions to navigation of the west side of the draw pier.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Received for the week ending this evening, 186 head; shipped, 111; sales, 70; range of prices, $2.00@3.50.

Hogs—Received at yards, 267 head; at packing houses, 600; sales 71, av 253 lbs, at $3.85; 41, av 221 lbs, at $3.85; 55, av 227 lbs, at $3.95; 28, av 225 lbs, at $3.75; slaughtered, 350; total receipts for the week, 3,073 head; sales, 964 head; slaughtered, 2,700 head.

Only two packing houses have been running this week, and those have employed but a small force of hands. For the season to the present time the total slaughtered is 73,800 head, besides 8,000 by city butchers.

The New Orleans Troubles.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The political muddle continues.

In the Warmothites Senate there was no quorum. In the House, fifty-two were present. In the Carterites House there were forty-one present. In the Senate, twenty-one in caucus, including several Warmothites.

Armed police still occupy Dryades street, blockading the approach to the State House.

—It is dangerous to be "highly spoken of" in Cincinnati. A baby was left at a rich man's door the other night, with a note saying: "Having heard you very highly spoken of, and also that you was extravagantly fond of babies, I have brought you this treasure."

—The New York *Commercial* says: "Of all the dirty-looking 'pully tars' that ever landed at this port, those of His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia are about the dirtiest. They are so far to that degree that it would be an unpardonable barbarity to wash them while the cold weather lasts."

—A gentleman in Hartford, Conn., is the possessor of a black-and-tan "purp" seven weeks old, that weighs thirteen and a quarter ounces. It is about the smallest specimen of a dog in the State. An ordinary cigar box makes a comfortable kennel for him, but he is more frequently found in the owner's overcoat pocket.

—The Danbury (Conn.) *News* says: "An individual named Phelps, suffering from dyspepsia, commenced a series of horse-back rides this morning. On the road between here and Beaver Brook the animal stopped one side to climb over a fence, when Mr. Phelps got off. He says riding horse-back cuts up the roads too much."

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NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WEBSTER & STAPLES, was dissolved on the [illegible] inst. by mutual consent.

G. A. WEBSTER,
G. A. STAPLES.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Intending to remove to the new Marshall Building, at LaSalle st., from [illegible], the large and well lighted room now occupied by offices Western Department [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Precautions Taken Against Another North Side Raid.

Seventy-eight Fully Armed Policemen on Hand for Work.

Communication from the Mayor Concerning Ald. Carney's Mob.

The Council Advised to Investigate and Punish Him.

Preliminary Consideration of the Fire Ordinance.

In accordance with a call signed by three Aldermen, the Common Council held a special meeting last evening. The precautions taken against a repetition of the disgraceful attempt at Communism, which broke up the Council on Monday evening, were complete. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Wells Sherman, was present, in command of the whole police force. The three Captains of the Divisions were also present. Captain Hickey had thirty men, Captain Fox twenty-eight men, and Captain Miller twenty men. They were all armed with clubs and revolvers. The disposition of the men also was excellent. A body guarded the entrance on the sidewalk, while at every half dozen steps in the hall and on the stair-way a policeman on each side guarded the hall.

Fresh barriers, stronger and certainly better looking had been erected in the Chamber, in place of the frail bars pulled down. A dozen officers ranged along the barrier, held the lobby in a state of quiescence. The lobby was large, but the goodly and substantial exhibition of civic authority in the shape of 78 policemen, armed with six-shooters, certainly went far to promote order, and restrain the trifling ebullitions anticipated of them. However, the lobby was an exceedingly composite one, many respectable, and many non-respectable looking citizens being observable among them. The motive of all appeared to be rather that of the Athenians of old, "to hear and see some new thing," than that of General Carney and his horde of drunken saloon-bummers, to overawe the City Government.

THE ROLL CALL.

President McAvoy occupied the chair. There were also present the following Aldermen: Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Busse, Woodman.

COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR MEDILL.

The following communication was received from His Honor the Mayor:

GENTLEMEN: It has come to my knowledge that a great outrage has been perpetrated upon your honorable body at its last regular meeting, whereby not only its privileges were invaded, but the fair name of the city, as a peaceable and law-abiding community, has been tarnished. A large and promiscuous assemblage of persons, I am informed, gathered together in the North Division of our city, on last Monday evening, and with threatening and incendiary transparencies, torches, drums, and flags, proceeded in a tumultuous manner to the Council Chamber of your honorable body (which was then and there quietly engaged in the discharge of its proper legislative duties) with the obvious intention of over-awing and intimidating the lawmakers of the city, and influencing or coercing them to act in a manner contrary to their judgment and intention.

Upon arriving at the City Hall, this assemblage behaved in a disorderly and violent manner, rushing headlong into your chamber in overwhelming numbers, overpowering your Sergeant-at-Arms and the police force placed there for your protection, breaking open the door of your chamber after your presiding officer had ordered it closed; flaunting foreign flags, torches, banners, and transparencies with inflammatory devices in your faces, and with loud cries and boisterous noises broke up your meeting, and compelled your honorable body to discontinue its session; that after taking forcible possession of your chamber and dispersing the legislative body, the furniture thereof was partly broken, damaged or destroyed; that many brick-bats or other missiles were hurled through the windows of your hall by outside confederates of the inside rioters, whereby several persons, including some of the police officers, were injured; and not only was the business of the Council stopped, but the personal safety of the Aldermen was endangered by the violence of the mob and the peril of the destruction of the building from sudden and resistless pressure of numbers.

Upon learning these disgraceful and mortifying facts, (as reported to me), I felt it my duty to acquaint the State's Attorney thereof, and to request him in the name of an outraged city, to lay the matter before the Grand Jury of the county, that the leaders, particularly, and all others who can be identified as participating in this indecent and unlawful attempt to coerce the action of your body in its deliberations on any question, may be dealt with according to law, and brought to a proper appreciation of the enormity of their conduct by punishment commensurate with their offense.

I take it for granted that your honorable body will also institute whatever proceedings may be necessary to vindicate your right to legislate for the people of Chicago free of mob dictation. It has been represented to me that one of your body was a leader of the crowd that stoned and stormed your Chamber, invaded and broke up your meeting.

It would appear incredible that any Alderman, because he differed with his brother Aldermen on any proposed measure of city legislation, could be guilty of advising, or assisting in gathering together, or marching a tumultuous mass of men to the Council Chamber, for the purpose of overawing his brother Aldermen in the discharge of their legislative duties; but the testimony adduced that this was done is so very strong that it is difficult to disbelieve it; and it is due to the dignity of your body that a Committee be appointed to investigate the truth of the matter, and that you shall take such action thereon as shall effectually protect you against similar raids in the future.

The Police Commissioners will take such measures as will secure your adequate protection hereafter when in discharge of your duties, and will deal with such riotous bodies in future in a summary manner. The peace, good order, and dignity of the city, and the supremacy of its laws shall be maintained at all hazards; and if the organized police force of the city should at any time prove inadequate, the military power of the State shall be promptly invoked.

In conclusion, gentlemen, while I believe that no mob-attempt to intimidate you in regard to the provisions of a fire ordinance (or any other ordinance) will have that effect, yet I trust that the recent indecent insult to your body will not influence you in an opposite direction, but that you will divest yourselves of all feeling or prejudice, and so legislate on the fire-ordinance question as on any other question, that all will perceive that your deliberations have not been deflected or influenced, one way or the other, by what occurred at your last meeting. And I pledge you that whatever ordinance you pass, whether it covers much or little ground, will be enforced, all threats to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

ALD. CARNEY EXPLAINS.

Ald. CARNEY. As particular reference has been made to the meeting which came here on Monday evening, I wish to explain the facts which can be proven without doubt. I called a meeting of my ward to explain to me and express their wishes in regard to which way I should vote in regard to the fire limits. Personally, Mr. President, my wishes would be on the opposite direction, but I have been elected by the people of my ward almost unanimously, and I would be a undutiful representative if I did not express their views. Now, Mr. President, it has been inserted in THE TRIBUNE and Times, their reporters are here I suppose,—every word that has been expressed in regard to the conduct of General Carney or for what action Mr. Hesing took of my own knowledge is falsehood from beginning to end. Now, Mr. President, I hope I would wish if Wilber F. Storey wishes that he come over there and have the voice of my constituents, or the representative of THE TRIBUNE they can have it, and I will cheerfully and I will cheerfully exceed. On last Wednesday I called a meeting of my Ward, and they were to meet at my house, that is now abuilding, and the carpenter didn't get it through so as they could get into the other building. Consequently, they met, some of them, in my grocery. I could not turn them out, nor tell them to leave. There was no nationalities represented, and they expressed (mention of any nationality) dissenting voice almost—well, there was not a single ordinance from my voting as against the fire limits. My colleague [McCaffery] was here; my colleague was there; he is here now; who was also in favor of what their expressions were; who expressed his wishes and his views in regard to the same manner just as I express mine. He and I do not differ; I suppose he can, to be sure, vote as he has a mind to, and I have a right to vote as I choose. I was then appointed President—Chairman of that meeting. I could not refuse. I was then appointed marshal for the procession to be held on Monday evening. There were two Germans on horseback. Their name I don't know, and I have walked in the centre of these two men that were on horses. [Laughter.] At the time that the press states that we went through the tunnel in a disorderly manner, is a falsehood from beginning to the end. I have made my living honestly and if there is any one who can come and say I do not, then, sir, let Mr. Storey or the proprietor of the Times come over and tell me and I shall pay back my damages. Now, Mr. President, I don't want to delay the transaction of business in this Council, but when I have been so publically assaulted by a press which has no foundation whatsoever and not one word of truth is inserted from beginning to end. Mr. President, I was only I suppose eleven days from Europe when this fire occurred. I don't want to say I lost nothing at all. That is all right. The insurance has paid me up every cent.

Ald. MCGENNISS. I rise to a point of order. I have no doubt—

Ald. CARNEY. I am not through. I have not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDENT. What is the point of order?

Ald. MCGENNISS. My point of order is this: That Alderman Carney is not on trial before the Council to-night. We are assembled here for special business, and he is occupying time which should be otherwise employed. I have no doubt that his statements are exact and true according to his own ideas. If he does not occupy the time, an opportunity will, perhaps, hereafter be given him to explain his connection with the people to which the Mayor's message refers.

Ald. CARNEY. I am not through yet. I have not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be as brief as possible.

Ald. CARNEY. I have only a few remarks to make in regard to the Mayor's message, which is already here. Mr. Mayor Medill is already here. If there has been a law-abiding citizen in Chicago, my history will tell. I have never known to be anything else. If I had, I am willing to give up. It has also been stated that I have been drunk [Laughter] as I have stated out of the press that has been a falsehood from beginning to end. I will not detain your time, Mr. President. I now refer to one or two matters in regard to this matter. It was also stated that the procession left from my saloon, and that I headed them. I was, sir, in front of them. There was not a thing that I have done that I am free to do to-morrow morning, following my constituents, and I done it hastily, in the best order that any crowd could ever be assembled in the city. After they came here I had no control—I walked into the Council Chamber—walked through the tunnel. Police officers were there, and they can state the facts—if it was not as orderly and as mannerly a crowd as ever got up in any procession. Now, Mr. President, and gentlemen, I hope as all this it will, it will give and truly the opinion perhaps of the members of this Council and all that is necessary in regard to their sentiments. They may have all different views according to the public press, but I can see and will really stand, and I am willing and ready to stand by any act that I have done to violate the peace of the city of Chicago. That, gentlemen, is the last thing I should do under any circumstance; never have done it, and I hope I never will do it, nor ever encourage anybody to do it. With these remarks I—[and he sat down].

LOOKING TO AN INDICTMENT.

Ald. OTIS moved the reference of the message to the Judiciary Committee.

The motion was agreed to; yeas, 27; nays, 4—McGrath, Schintz, Lengacher, and Stout.

Ald. WOODMAN offered the following resolution, by unanimous consent:

WHEREAS, The last regular meeting of this Council was visited by a disgraceful mob and forced to suspend business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all persons possessing any information that will lead to the indictment of any person or persons causing the same, be requested to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday next, and there give said jury all the information they possess.

Ald. BUSSE objected. He said he came to act on the fire ordinance, not to hear any buncombe.

Ald. MCGRATH said he thought the resolution could not be buncombe, and might be heard.

Ald. Busse subsided.

The resolution was accordingly read.

Ald. BUEHLER moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Ald. WOODMAN moved its passage. The motion prevailed—yeas, 24; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Clowry, Bateham, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Stout, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Carney, Woodman, and the President—24.

Nays—Schintz, Bailey, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Lengacher, and Busse—7.

A REMONSTRANCE.

Ald. BUSSE presented a remonstrance of North Side property owners against the fire ordinance.

On motion of Ald. SCHAFFNER it was temporarily laid over.

Ald. MCGRATH moved that the Common Council go into Committee of the Whole on the Fire Ordinance.

Ald. TRACEY wanted to hear the remonstrances read.

Ald. OTIS hoped that the Council would not go into Committee of the Whole. Every man's vote should go upon the record.

Ald. MCGRATH'S only reason was to expedite business.

Ald. MCCAFFREY hoped the Council would go on with the regular order of business.

The ayes and noes were called with the following result:

Ayes—Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Gardner, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Busse—12.

Noes—Bowen, Otis, Coley, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Bateham, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Sherwood, Cleveland, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, and Woodman—21.

So the Council refused to go into Committee of the Whole.

Ald. HOLDEN wanted to hear the remonstrances read.

The ordinance was called for and read by the Clerk.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

Ald. HOLDEN called for the petitions and remonstrances, which were read.

The first was a strong petition from citizens owning property south of Douglas place, praying for the passage of the fire ordinance.

The second was from property-owners of the West Division, praying that the ordinance establishing the fire-limits west of Ashland avenue be not passed.

The third was from property-owners in the district bounded by Dearborn street, Chicago avenue, Schiller street, and the lake, asking that the ordinance be not passed.

The fourth was one signed by John V. Farwell, David A. Gage, Field, Leiter & Co., Potter Palmer, and very many others, asking the passage of a fire ordinance, such as that under consideration.

The next was from A. Rawson, Henry Greenebaum, and a number of others, asking for the same thing.

Another was from G. W. Gage and 80 others, asking the same thing.

TALK.

Ald. MCGENNISS moved to take up the ordinance section by section.

Ald. MCGRATH inquired if the ordinance had been engrossed.

The CHAIR stated that it had not been engrossed.

Ald. BATEHAM said he had signed the ordinance to save it from death, with the understanding that he should offer a substitute, changing the boundaries. He asked leave to present such a substitute.

Ald. SCHAFFNER said the Council had made a mistake in not going into Committee of the Whole. He moved that the Council go into Committee of the Whole.

Ald. HOLDEN could not understand the meaning of Ald. Schaffner's remarks. It was not necessary to refer it. The proper thing to do was to consider it. There were some sections in it he would strike out, but he did want the Council to get to work and do something in the proper direction. The people wanted them to go to work.

Ald. BUEHLER moved, as a substitute, that the ordinance be placed on file.

Ald. HOLDEN moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. BUEHLER said the ordinance was a failure. It was only signed by two Aldermen; any way, it was exceedingly oppressive to the laboring man. If it was taken up each division should be allowed to express their opinion. The ordinance to be passed should not be one suitable only to the "aristikrits," but to the people.

The CHAIR declared the motion of Ald. Holden not debatable.

A vote was taken upon it, resulting, yeas, 18; nays, 14—as follows:

Ayes—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Schaffner, Woodman, Mr. President—18.

Noes—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Bussey—14.

The motion to lay on the table was lost.

THE ORDINANCE TAKEN UP.

The motion to take up and consider the ordinance by sections, was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Bateham, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Cleveland, Schaffner, Woodman, and Mr. President—18.

Noes—Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Busse—13.

BATEHAM'S SUBSTITUTE.

Ald. Bateham's substitute was then read, as follows: To strike out after the words the "limits of the city of Chicago shall be," and insert as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the main Chicago River; thence running south, bounded by Lake Michigan, to a line 125 feet south of Twenty-fifth street; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Halsted street; thence north to a line 125 feet south of Rebecca street; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Throop street; thence north to a line 125 feet south of Twelfth street; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Reuben street; thence north to a line 125 feet south of Van Buren street; thence west to a line 125 feet west of Western avenue; thence north to a line 125 feet north of Walnut street; thence east to a line 125 feet west of Reuben street; thence north to a line north of Chicago avenue; thence east to a line 125 feet west of Wells street; thence north to a line 125 feet north of North avenue; thence east to Lake Michigan; thence south, bounded by Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning."

BATEHAM'S AMENDMENT.

Ald. Bateham's amendment was also to add the following: "That when a majority of the owners of any block of property living in the city of Chicago, shall petition the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago to be admitted into the fire-limits, the same shall be granted, and the same provisions for the protection extended to that and all portions of the city admitted in like manner that is implied in this ordinance."

Ald. MCGRATH moved to refer the first section to the Committee on Fire and Water.

Ald. MCGENNISS expressed surprise that such a motion should be made, and hoped it would not pass.

Ald. MCGRATH withdrew the motion.

M'GENNISS' AMENDMENT.

Ald. MCGENNISS offered an amendment fixing the boundaries as follows: "West from the intersection of the lake shore and city limits to Western avenue, north to Chicago avenue; east to North Wells street; north to Fullerton avenue; east to the lake, and south to the place of beginning."

Ald. SCHAFFNER hoped that the amendment would be so altered as to include the whole of the streets named.

Ald. MCGENNISS said that people of the North Side had objected to such a plan, because the parties on the wooden side backed up against wooden buildings, while the width of the street, in the other case, afforded greater protection.

POWELL'S AMENDMENT.

Ald. POWELL thought the people of the West Side should have a hearing in this matter, though they had made no attempt at coercing the Council. He offered an amendment fixing the boundaries of the limits thus: "Commencing at the intersection of the river and lake shore, and extending south to a point 125 feet south of Douglas place; thence west to a point 125 feet west of Clark street; thence north to a point 125 feet south of Eighteenth street; thence west to a point 125 feet west of Canal street; thence north to a point 125 feet south of Twelfth street; thence east to a point 125 feet west of Halsted street; thence north to point 125 feet south of Van Buren street; thence west to a point 125 feet west of Western avenue; thence north to a point 125 feet north of Chicago avenue."

HOLDEN'S VIEWS.

Ald. HOLDEN said the action of certain parts of the community on Monday night had not coerced Ald. McGenniss into offering his amendment. The Committee on Fire and Water had submitted an ordinance, which the Council had taken up section by section. The Chairman of the Committee had come forward with an amendment giving to the West Division a great deal of territory that they asked for. That was conceding more to the West Division than to the North Division. There was no concession there. He hoped the amendment of Ald. McGenniss would be passed. It would give the city more material wealth in six months than anything else. It had been stated that the ordinance, as originally reported, would give no opportunity to move the frame structures. The amendment obviated this objection by giving the territory west of Western avenue and north of Chicago avenue.

TRIFLING.

Ald. SCHAFFNER said the arguments were not well grounded. He offered an amendment to the amendment of Ald. McGenniss, which the rules of the Council forbade the Council entertaining.

Ald. POWELL asked to have the amendment attached to his substitute.

The CHAIR ruled that the number of amendments which could be offered were limited by the rules.

Ald. SCHAFFNER excepted to this ruling.

Ald. WOODMAN moved to suspend rule 28, so as to admit any number of amendments.

Ald. OTIS objected to a suspension of the rules. Let us vote the amendments and substitutes up or down, and then take up others.

Ald. SCHAFFNER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Ald. MCGRATH made some regretful remarks about the Committee of the Whole.

More wrangling as to Parliamentary usage occupied 20 minutes.

The CHAIR was sustained by the following vote; Yeas, 18; nays, 12.

The substitute of Ald. Powell was voted upon, and rejected by the following vote: Yeas, 7; nays, 25.

WOODMAN'S MOTION.

Ald. WOODMAN moved to strike out all relating to the North Division in Ald. McGenniss' amendment, and the following limits for that division adopted: All that portion between the North Branch and the lake and the main branch and 100 feet north of Chicago avenue; thence east to a point 100 feet west of Wells street; thence north to a point 100 feet west of North Clark street; thence north to the city limits.

The CHAIR decided it out of order.

Ald. OTIS objected to the style of business.

MORE TALK.

Ald. GARDNER opposed the amendment of Ald. McGenniss. It was not a question of building Chicago so much as a question of where they were to put what remains. Either the city would burn up or rot to pieces for want of a place to put it. He felt bound to vote for the boundary offered by Ald. Bateham. He was opposed to having the fire limits extended to the city limits for that reason.

Ald. SHERWOOD was opposed to the original ordinance, because it would become a dead letter if passed. He had plenty of incidents,—slave laws, cow ordinances, Connecticut deacons. There was no parallelism between Chicago and New York.

Ald. THOMPSON said the South Siders were, as a body, petitioning to have the fire-limits extending to Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

Ald. SHERWOOD was in favor of extending the fire ordinance along with the street improvements.

BATEHAM'S OBJECT.

Ald. BATEHAM'S object in offering the substitute was to give an opportunity for the removal of wooden buildings. The great bug-bear of fire consisted in the carelessness of the city in having not sufficient fire engines. There were many parts of the city where a brick basement could not be built; where prairie chickens were hunted, and wild ducks shot at certain seasons of the year. He had not been partial to himself in his amendment; his constituents were divided as to the motive, but all were down on him. The wooden buildings still remained, and the next southwest wind in the fall would set the whole of them on fire. He would not like to see them standing forever till they rotted. The Ninth Ward was densely populated, and the buildings were wooden.

Ald. SCHAFFNER said that no six men, except the South Side men, were agreed upon the fire-limits. The South Side was fancy property, and the owners could afford to build of non-inflammable materials. It was not so with the North and West Divisions.

A vote upon the amendment of Ald. McGenniss resulted nays, 26; yeas, 7—Bowen, Otis, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Holden, and the President.

Ald. TRACY moved to adjourn.

The motion was lost, yeas, 9; nays, 24.

Ald. BOWEN offered an amendment changing Ald. Bateham's boundaries so as to extend south to Thirty-ninth street, west to State street, and north to Thirty-fifth street.

BATEHAM'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

A vote was taken on Ald. Bateham's amendment, which was carried, yeas, 17; nays, 16, as follows:

Ayes—Bowen, Otis, Coey, McGenniss, Thompson, Stone, Bateman, Holden, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Sherwood, Gill, Cleveland, Woodman, Mr. President—17.

Noes—Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Clowry, Powell, Buehler, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Carney, Busse—16.

Ald. THOMPSON moved that the Council, on adjourning, adjourn until Friday evening.

The motion was carried.

Ald. SHERWOOD offered an amendment providing for the inclusion of buildings on all streets improved by gas, water, sewers, or pavement.

The Council adjourned.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

Description of the Magnificent New Edifice.

The House to be Dedicated Next Sunday—Three Sermons.

One of the most elegant church edifices in this city will be found on Indiana Avenue near Twenty-fourth street, and its lower audience room will be opened next Sabbath. It is built of Joliet stone trimmed with Cleveland sand-stone, and the exterior is completed excepting the porch and tower. It was fortunately began in the fall of 1870 or perhaps the city and the Methodist denomination would not now have been found with this tasteful structure. The style is Gothic and the appearance lofty and imposing. The building on the ground is 82 by 144 feet from extreme to extreme, and the spire, when completed, will rise to the height of 226 feet. In shape it is an irregular transept. It has five entrances, two upon each side, and the main entrance in front. The rear and side entrances, as well as the main one, will communicate by halls and stairways with the audience room above as well as the one below. The forward side entrances communicate with the lecture room direct, so that it will not be necessary to open the main entrance when this room only is used.

Nothing has yet been done toward finishing the great audience room. It stands with nothing yet there but floor, rafters, and gallery beams, but with the possibility of most superb finish. The gallery will be curved at nearly every part. It is pear-shaped in its frame work, and intended to drop gracefully toward the orchestra in the rear behind the pulpit, and to descend by steps to the main floor. We waive a description of the plans for this room, hoping they may be speedily executed, and our description can then be that of an eye witness.

The lower floor, which is to be opened with appropriate services on Sabbath next, consists of a lecture room 66 by 65 feet, a prayer-meeting room in the rear, and fully opened to it by sliding doors. This room is 26 by 34 feet. At each end of this room, and connected with it by doors, are two other rooms, each about twenty-two feet square, to be used as library rooms, or for Bible classes, or class meetings. Entering from the front, after passing the free-stone porch, you come into a hall, 17 by 72 feet, in which will be the great stairways leading to the audience room. Another hall, broad and well-lighted, at right angles to this, penetrates to the lecture room; and on either side of it are doors leading to rooms each 20 by 24 feet, the south with a gallery for the infant class, and the north one for class meetings, prayer meetings, and Bible classes. These last named rooms open their full width into the lecture room, by means of folding doors. Thus we have on this floor, beside halls, etc., six rooms, all of which can be opened into the lecture room, and from nearly every point the speaker be seen as well as heard. A thousand persons can thus be easily accommodated. For convenience and perfection of management we have nothing its equal in our city.

The most striking feature of the finish is the woodwork. It is all ash, trimmed with black walnut, and of most superb grain. Such a lot of wood is rarely found, and we understand the church owes this beautiful feature to the interest and care of F. E. Bradley, Esq., who selected the wood in the log, and superintended it through all the processes of sawing, seasoning and finishing, until it stands there a durable monument of his taste and of his devotion to the church. The doors are absolutely grand. The whole has a chaste shellac finish. The frescoing is very subdued and delicate, the work being mostly stucco on the side and flat on the ceiling.

The inscriptions are but few. The windows are of cut-glass, except the tops, that are quite highly embellished. Each window has one diamond pane of extra size, and of brilliant color, cut in what are appropriate inscriptions, that shine out distinctly through the clear glass. In the main room these inscriptions consist entirely of names of Christ, such as "Prince of Peace," "Bright and Morning Star," etc.; in the infant class room they are such as "Suffer Little Children to Come," etc.; in the Bible class room such as "Search the Scriptures," etc.; in the prayer room, "Ask and Ye Shall Receive," etc.; in the class meeting room, "Ye are My Witnesses," etc. The devices are exceedingly appropriate.

By night or by day the rooms are all very light and airy, the ceiling being 14 feet in height, from which beautiful chandeliers are pendant. The seating is with oak cane-bottomed chairs. The pulpit stands upon a large platform movable upon castors, and very tasty in its getting up.

The plans of the church were drawn by Cass Chapman, Esq., of this city, and the cost of the building may reach $80,000.

The services on Sabbath next are to consist of three sermons, with the customary devotional exercises. The first will be at 10½ a. m., by the Rev. J. H. Bayless, the late pastor, under whose influence and labors the erection began; the second at 3 o'clock p. m., by the Rev. S. M. McChesney, the present pastor; and the third by the Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*. Crowded houses will, of course, greet these distinguished ministers.

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Expected Removal of the Circuit and Superior Courts to the City Hall Building—A Large Number of New Suits Instituted Yesterday.

THE EXPECTED REMOVAL.

It is expected that the Circuit and Superior Courts will be removed to their new quarters in the City Hall, during the present week. Judge Booth adjourned his branch of the Circuit Court yesterday, to open on the South Side on Friday. It is not known certainly, however, that the apartments designed will be ready for occupancy on that day. It is possible, also, that the Superior Court will postpone its removal until the jury trials for the term shall have been disposed of. The County Court will probably remain at the High School for the present, and eventually return to the east wing of the old Court House.

SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition was filed by Sarah E. Martin and another, against John W. Eldridge and another, for the partition of the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of the southwest ¼ of Section 3, Township 38 north, Range 14.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by J. Shaw Gregory against Charles H. Atkins, Thomas Burgess, and William D. Nichols, in which damages are laid at $2,500.

—An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Hiram H. Bolles against the city, in which damages are laid at $20,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Morris L. Leopold and others against Solomon D. Witkowsky, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Hugh O'Donnell, etc., against the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, in which damages are laid at $2,500.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry A. Kohn, and another, against Morris Jackson, in which damages are laid at $1,500.

—A similar action was commenced by the same against Solomon D. Witkowsky, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Martin Clayburgh and others against Solomon D. Witkowski, in which damages are laid at $2,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Morris L. Leopold and others against Morris Jackson, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

—Catharine E. Braman v. Elias Braman. Bill for divorce on the ground of adultery. Married Dec. 15, 1866.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A petition was filed by John Ulford against Mary J. Dimock, and another for a mechanics' lien on the first 20 feet of the south front of Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, of the west 12, of Section 27, Township 39, north, Range 14.

—A petition was filed by Henry S. Austin, guardian of Mayne Wadhams, for leave to sell Lot 5 in the west ½ of Block 3, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the northeast ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 20, Township 39, north, Range 14.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Henry Reinhardt against the Great Western Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

—In the case of the City National Bank of Grand Rapids against D. L. Latourette, judgment was rendered for $1,056.03.

COUNTY COURT.

Maria C. Meyer was appointed administratrix of the estate of John Mayer, on bond of $5,000.

—A few weeks ago Mr. J. T. Fields delivered his lecture, "A Plea for Cheerfulness," in Bangor, Maine, and although the thermometer stood at 12 below zero, a hardy lumberman rode forty miles from his home in the forest to hear it. After the lecture the fur-covered son of the woods came upon the platform, shook hands with Mr. Fields and invited him to get into his sleigh and drive back to his cabin in the snowy woods. The lecturer declined the drive, but told his enthusiastic hearer he would walk with him forty miles any day next summer or autumn in the same direction. The lumberman could not be induced to accept the challenge.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Stockholders of the Great Western Insurance Company in Council.

Statement of the Condition of the Company's Finances.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic Insurance Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Insurance Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. There were present of the stockholders and Directors about fifty persons, the entire number of stockholders being between six and seven hundred. Mr. T. W. Long, of Iowa, acted as Chairman, and Mr. Woodward, of Chicago, as Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary of this Company, Mr. Hooker, presented the following statements in regard to the financial condition of the Company, to Jan. 1, inst.:

INCOME RECEIPTS.	
Capital stock	$222,765.00
Premium	370,431.00
Interest	9,686.90
Assessments	32,706.00
Salvage on losses	358,095.00
Total income	696,528.81
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Losses paid	$124,077.79
General expenses	53,965.92
Commission on premiums	43,965.05
Commission on stock sales	19,000.00
Salaries of officers, etc.	21,684.00
Salaries of special agents	16,569.89
Dividends	14,032.00
Returned premiums	38,791.18
Charter	2,000.00
Profit and loss	11,967.30
Advertising	4,102.45
Postage	2,447.86
United States revenue stamps	2,851.40
State taxes	3,197.30
Reinsurance	327.12
Brokerage	342.60
Total disbursements	357,299.90
Chicago losses adjusted	263,317.87
Chicago losses unadjusted	125,887.50
Losses elsewhere adjusted	22,321.97
Losses elsewhere unadjusted	10,712.00
Total losses unpaid	$423,242.44
ASSETS.	
Loans on mortgages	$268,381.25
Cash in bank	4,130.42
Cash in office	1,228.40
Cash in hands of agents	5,977.29
C. N. W. R. R. land certificates	4,530.00
Bills receivable	29,223.46
Instalment notes	5,600.00
Gross premiums unpaid	48,005.04
Personal accounts due company	9,044.76
Personal property, horses, buggies, etc.	1,330.25
Total assets	$377,461.00
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$222,765.00
Bills payable	23,461.39
These are certificates of adjustment given at 3, 6, and 9 months to pay losses by the great fire.	
Reinsurance fund (at 40 cents)	38,335.00
All other claims	14,892.00
Total	$309,334.09
RECAPITULATION.	
Income	$696,526.81
Disbursements	357,344.90
Balance	339,226.91
Assets	377,461.00
Liabilities except losses	309,334.09
Add unpaid assessments	153,835.00
Add first 20 per cent in stock subscription	38,155.00
Add unpaid account interest	14,732.96
Total	$286,766.97
Making resources for payment of losses	304,293.93
Amount estimated necessary to place the company on basis clear of all impairment	350,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF UNPAID ASSESSMENTS BY STATES.

	First ass't.	Second ass't.
Chicago	$450,000	$86,370
Michigan	12,940	25,325
Iowa	4,960	42,840
Kansas	275	1,000
Colorado	3,660	7,300
Wyoming	4,050	8,100
Utah	4,360	7,850
Dakota	1,750	2,500
Montana	375	1,300
Indiana	375	800
New York	200	400

STOCK STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1872.

Branches.	Subscribed.	Paid 20 per cent.	Unpaid.	Assessment—Paid.	Unp'd.
Chicago	$790,650	$153,670	$4,550	$31,720	$86,370
Muskegon, Mich	2,300	1,125	3,475		4,600
Grand Rapids, Mich	27,800	4,525	225	515	4,845
Bay City, Mich	23,300	2,575	3,425	3,500	2,300
East Saginaw, Mich	12,800	1,250	1,150	2,100	400
Flint, Mich	20,000	1,850	2,150		2,000
Jackson, Mich	27,500	4,150	1,350		5,500
Sturgis, Mich	28,450	5,115	565		5,680
Bloomfield, Ia	105,300	21,060			21,040
Keokuk, Ia	16,500	3,300		960	2,320
Tama City, Ia	17,100	3,095	325		3,420
Marshalltown, Iowa	7,700	1,490	50	100	1,440
State Centre, Ia	10,300	1,910	150	100	1,960
Nevada, Ia	6,800	1,200	250	100	1,060
Sioux City, Ia	7,800	1,560			1,560
Fort Dodge, Ia	12,000	825	1,675		2,500
Eldora, Ia	8,000	950	650		1,600
Ackley, Ia	7,500	675	825		1,500
Fayette, Ia	10,000	1,925	75		2,000
McGregor, Ia	8,600	1,235	485		1,720
Baxter Springs, Kas	5,000	725	275		1,000
Denver, Col	23,000	2,325	2,275		4,600
Golden City, Col	13,500	1,375	1,325		2,700
Cheyenne, N.T.	46,000	5,150	4,050	1,100	8,100
Yankton, D.T.	12,000	750	1,750		2,500
Helena, Mont	6,500	925	375		1,300
Salt Lake City, Utah	29,800	3,000	2,980		5,960
Corinne, Utah	10,000	1,000	1,000		2,000
Valparaiso, Ind	2,000	225	275		500
Laporte, Ind	1,500	100	50		300
Rochester, N.Y.	2,000	100	300		400
Total	$1,132,500	$228,565	$38,131	$32,805	$183,895

The Secretary stated to the meeting that the following amounts were pledged several weeks ago, at a meeting of the Chicago stockholders, the condition of payment being that $350,000, the sum needed to put the company on a sound basis, should be subscribed:

M. F. Hale	$20,000
James Montgomery	75,000
J. M. W. Jones	30,000
[illegible]	10,000
General O. L. Mann	10,000
A. N. Waterman	5,000
H. L. Stewart	40,000
H. H. Peck	15,000

DISCUSSION.

Considerable discursive talking ensued in regard to this matter, the whole having no particular application to the main question, and finally being ruled out of order.

A report of the Secretary was referred to a Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Allman, Payne, Hausman, General O. L. Mann, and G. A. Belcher, to report at a future meeting.

The remaining part of the afternoon was spent in listening to various gentlemen upon the reassessment for the purpose of putting the company upon its old basis. To many this reassessment seemed anomalous, as it was equivalent to a subscription of new stock, this amount wanted being more than the entire resources of the company.

The speakers were General Mann, Colonel Waterman, Mr. Littewell, of Chicago; Mr. Allman, of Sturgis, Michigan; Mr. Church, of Grand Rapids; Mr. Haussman, of the same city; Mr. George A. Lord, of Bay City; and Mr. Belcher, of Colorado. It was a singular fact, and one generally commented on, that the less a speaker was pecuniarily interested in the company, the more deep and fervent was his love for it. If their word could be taken as a correct index of their thoughts, their tender affection for the lame corporation amounted almost to a passion.

Mr. G. W. Belcher, of Colorado, coming from the mining regions, and being, as he said, pretty well posted in the stock "undertow," ventured to be skeptical in regard to the future, and suggested an adjournment until the Committee could report upon the "statements" of the Secretary.

Mr. Peck, the adjuster, explained the method of proving burnt policies. He made the following statement, the date represented being about the middle of December:

Amount represented by policies unburnt	$265,735.00
Adjusted at	193,305.94
Making a salvage of	72,430.16
Adjusted losses at date mentioned on burnt policies	77,000.00
Making a salvage of	7,700.00

Mr. George S. Hess read from a printed statement of the company, and showed to his own satisfaction that the company could pay all its losses in full without a reassessment. He had had enough of this insurance business, and wanted to sell out. He had other things to attend to.

The meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE REPUBLIC.

The stockholders of the Republic Fire Insurance Company held their regular annual meeting yesterday, at Harmonic Hall, on Lake street. It was very fully attended. The only business done was the hearing of reports, and appointing of a committee of ten, mostly consisting of lawyers, to submit a plan for paying balance of losses, and a committee of five to submit a plan for reissuing the risks of the company.

Further meeting will be held at the same place this morning.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

A Man Captured While Attempting to Dispose of Virginia & Kentucky Coal Company Bonds to a Pawnbroker.

A man, who gave the name of John Houghlihan, was arraigned at the West Side Police Court yesterday morning on suspicion of larceny. A headquarters' detective arrested him while he was trying to dispose of a $1,000 bond of the Virginia & Kentucky Coal Company, for $500, to a pawnbroker. When questioned, Houghlihan said he was a sailor, and on the night of the fire had assisted a man to carry a trunk from a burning building. When the sidewalk was reached the man dropped his hold of the trunk and returned to the building. He never saw him afterwards, and, thinking he had been burned to death, took the trunk to his boarding house in Twenty-second street. He subsequently shipped on a lake vessel, and was absent from Chicago about two months. Upon his return, he opened the trunk, and found eleven of the bonds mentioned. Taking out two, he tried to sell them to several persons, but was unable to do so. The officer examined the contents of the trunk, and found a large number of the bonds, a Bible, in which were the birth and death record of James Butler's family, the marriage certificate of James Butler, and several letters. Efforts were made to learn the whereabouts of Mr. Butler, but they were unsuccessful. It was ascertained that he had lived at No. 91 Sangamon street previous to the fire. One of the bonds was sent to New York to see if it was worth anything, the officer never having heard of the company. Houghlihan was committed in default of bail for a further hearing.

TEMPORARY CUSTOM HOUSE.

Propositions to Lease Farwell's Building and the First National Bank Building to the Government for Present Use—No Decision Yet Arrived at.

It is understood that negotiations have been entered into between the United States and the owners of the Farwell Building for the lease of the same to the Government for one or two years. The building stands between La Salle and Clark streets, being in the rear of the Republic Insurance Company's Building, to which it is closely joined, and through which one entrance may be obtained. The best way of access, however, is by way of Arcade court—a forty-foot alley on the north side of the building. There is also a seventeen-foot alley on the south side. The dimensions of the building are not far from 100x120 on the ground, and it is five stories in height.

The proposition made by the owners of the building is to put it in complete order for the occupation of the Government by the 1st of May, and to charge for its use the sum of $26,000 per year until the permanent Custom House is completed, which is more likely to be two years than one. At this price the owners will arrange the rooms so as to suit the officers they are intended to accommodate. If the arrangement is entered into, it will be necessary to find room for the Custom House and all its ramifications, the Assessor and Collector of Internal Revenue, the United States Courts, and, in fact, all the Government offices except the Post Office, which will remain where it is.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on receiving the proposition of the owners, directed Collector McLean, Judge Drummond, and Mayor Medill to inspect the building and report to him upon the advisability of getting possession of it. The gentlemen named made an inspection of the building and reported to the Secretary by telegraph, stating it as their opinion that the charge was not unreasonable, and that the quarters were in the main well adapted for the purpose.

It is also understood that the First National Bank Building has been tendered to the Government for the same purpose; but what rental the owners desire, is not stated. It is probable that the same committee that had charge of the inspection of the other building will also report upon the latter location. Either location is certainly central enough, and, should either be adopted, the great advantage of time would be gained over waiting for the new and gorgeous building which is supposed to be under way.

WERE THEY POISONED?

Sudden Death of Three Children Under Suspicious Circumstances.

Various Theories Advanced as to the Cause of Their Demise.

The particulars of a supposed poisoning case came to the knowledge of the Coroner yesterday afternoon; but, as a *post mortem* examination will be necessary to establish the truth of the assertions,—which could not be immediately made,—the investigation was deferred until this morning. The informant was Dr. Farwell, whose office is on Madison street, between Franklin and Wells streets. He said that three children named Johncast, who lived with their parents on Calhoun place, in the rear of Field & Leiter's new store, had died within six days, and that the demise of two of them was so sudden as to awaken suspicion of foul play in his mind. He was called in to attend one of the children, a boy of 3 years, last Tuesday week, and found that his eyes drooped and his bowels were swollen, but his pulse regular. A simple remedy was ordered, as the child appeared to be healthy. On Thursday morning the little one died, and he gave a certificate that death resulted from "water on the bowels and stomach," believing that to be the cause of its death.

The eldest child, a girl of 4 years, was taken ill previous to the death of the boy, and was attacked with "inflammation of the brain," as was supposed. The physician thought that some of the symptoms assimulated those of small-pox, and notified the Board of Health of the fact. They promised to take charge of the case, and Dr. Farwell visited the house no more. A yellow card was tacked on the door of the house by a Sanitary Inspector, but was removed the next day, as it became evident that the child was not afflicted with that dreadful disease. She died on Saturday, and is now lying in the house.

Yesterday morning, the mother called at Dr. Farwell's office and stated that her youngest child, a girl aged 4 months, had died at 5 o'clock in the morning, and requested a death certificate. He questioned her in regard to the symptoms developed during the child's illness, and learned that, when the mother left the house on Tuesday afternoon, the girl was well. When she returned in an hour, the child complained of a pain in her stomach, and rolled about and seemed to be much distressed. She gave her a drop of spirits of camphor and whiskey mixed in a little water, which seemed to allay the pain. In the morning the infant was dead. He told her that the suddenness of the death needed to be inquired into, and that he could not, under the circumstances, give her the certificate she wanted. In company with another doctor he called at the house and examined the body of the baby, finding nothing however, tending to show that it had been poisoned. There were some small spots on its breast, but the body was not swollen.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the house yesterday afternoon, and learned something which may account for the death of the children. Their father is a negro and their mother a white woman. The boy and the baby were black, while the girl was white. The family lived in a house occupying the site of one destroyed by the fire, and, having lost what little they had, are being provided for by the Relief and Aid Society. The box which surrounded the hydrant in the yard was destroyed, and the leaden pipe melted down close to the ground. The water spurted out, and covered a space of eight or ten feet, soon becoming stagnant and brackish. For a time the family obtained water for cooking and drinking purposes from the river, but the father was afflicted with rheumatism when cold weather set in, and they were obliged to use the water collected on the lot. It was almost as thick as mush, and emitted an odor far worse than the Chicago River used to in the summer time. All their food was prepared with the aid of this water, and they drank it whenever they were thirsty. The whole family, the father, mother, and four children, had had the diarrhœa since they commenced using it, and the remaining child is now suffering from it. The water alluded to, will doubtless be found, when an analysis is made, to contain some mineral poison, and, if this be so, the explanation is sufficient. Dr. Farwell, when told about this water, thought he could account for some of the symptoms which had before been inexplicable. He, however, changed his opinion when another circumstance was brought to light yesterday afternoon. It appears that another family lives in the same house with the Johncasts', occupying two rooms down stairs. They are said to be very quarrelsome people, getting intoxicated frequently and abusing every one that comes along. One of this family is a woman who has a wooden leg. She is particularly obnoxious to Mrs. Johncast, who had ordered her out of her apartments, and thereby engendered ill-will toward her family in the one-legged woman's heart. This woman, it is stated, purchased morphine several times recently at a drug store on Madison street, and, having been seen in Mrs. Johncast's rooms before the baby was taken sick, the Doctor has arrived at the conclusion that the children were "morphined."

In the absence of absolute testimony, it cannot be stated definitely what caused the three deaths. The investigation this morning will undoubtedly reveal the true facts.

THE CHARITABLE ERA.

Letters and Contributions from the Ends of the Earth—Showing also the Feelings of the Musicians.

THE MUSICIANS.

The following grateful letter shows that the efforts of the Relief Society are not unappreciated elsewhere, even if they are on the North Side. The document gives the history of the contribution very clearly:

THE MUSICIANS' NATIONAL PROTECTIVE UNION OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1872.

To the Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Your kind letter was duly received on the 25th ult., stating that the money donated by the Abt Male Singing Society, of Philadelphia, had been handed over to the Chicago Musical Society, at my request, and I have also received information to the same effect from William Burkhart, President of the same, and that the money had already been distributed among the members. Such generous conduct on your part I know will be fully appreciated by our brother musicians of Chicago, who, I have no doubt, will some day fully reciprocate the compliment in some shape or other to show you that one kind act deserves another; and I also know that, should you desire the services of that entire society to aid you in some grand movement of charity, the services of one and all will be most cheerfully given, and one word to that effect to my friend, Mr. Burkhart, will be sufficient for that purpose. For "they that give to the poor lend to the Lord." It shall be my pleasant duty to mention the action of your committee in my annual report next May to the Musicians' National Protective Association of the United States. In the meantime, please accept my personal thanks, as well as those of the general Association, for your noble conduct in extending the hand of fraternal kindness to our brothers of Chicago in their hour of trouble and distress. I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. CEE FINNIE, Sec. M. N. P. A.

SCOTLAND.

The contributions from the ends of the earth keep coming in and are fully as much appreciated for the sympathy which they convey as for the money which is, of course, the part which gladdens the R. & A. S. Below is a sample of the letters which time brings in to close up the list:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, LANARK, Dec. 28, 1871.

To the Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: As Provost of this burgh I have the gratification of sending you herewith enclosed a bank letter of credit for the sum of £72 sterling, being subscriptions collected here on behalf of the sufferers from the recent calamity at Chicago. I will be obliged by your acknowledging receipt of this remittance. I need scarcely assure you that all classes in this town feel deeply for the distress occasioned by the fire, and when I mention that the population here does not exceed 6,000, you will perceive that the sum now remitted is evidence of the general character of the sympathy. I have the honor to be yours faithfully,

WILLIAM BROWN, Provost of Lanark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mayor of Albany, New York, writes to say that his city has $16,000 additional for Chicago relief. Albany had before sent $10,000.

—Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York, announce that the American Committee, in London, have received £600 as an additional donation from Newcastle.

—A noteworthy donation, lately received, was that of $100 from M. C. B., a well-known and highly-esteemed lady of this city, now abroad. The money came to the Relief and Aid Society, through John P. Crosby, of New York.

A Building Law.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: After all that has been said about rebuilding Chicago, nothing yet seems to have been done to guarantee a better state of things than has heretofore existed; and, I apprehend, nothing will be done until the evil repeats itself in another general conflagration.

It seems to me that our worthy Mayor ought to appoint a Committee, composed of lawyers, merchants, and insurance men, to prepare a law, on the plan of the New York Building Law, creating the office of Superintendent of Building; and that it should be passed by the Legislature during its present session,—either to apply solely to Chicago, or as a general law, applying to towns in this State having upwards of 100,000 inhabitants.

Unless this is done, and done speedily, this city will be no better than before; and its future greatness and prosperity may be forever lost, for, depend upon it, a repetition of "our great conflagration" would be harder to recover from than now. The future growth and wealth of this city depend upon making it comparatively Fire-Proof. It is neither kindness nor justice to allow property and lives to be imperilled by building frame buildings as heretofore. Much has been well said on this subject in your columns, but it is now quite time that something for the remedy should be done.

J. F.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

Edwards' Directories Wanted.

O. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, office Standard Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, will pay a liberal price for three or four copies of Edwards' City Directory of last summer.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Twenty-ninth Annual Commencement Exercises.

List of the Graduates—Address by the President.

Valedictory and Response—The Faculty as at Present Constituted.

The Rush Medical College had the exercises of its Twenty-ninth Annual Commencement, last night, in the east lecture room of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The place was crowded with students and friends of the institution. The diplomas were delivered to the graduating class with the usual formula. There were seventy-seven medical fledglings sent forth into the world, duly commissioned to practice the healing art, by this time-honored institution. They were a good, honest, intellectual-looking set of men, and will do credit to their Alma Mater. The oldest student in the class is 37 years of age, the youngest 21. The average is about 25. The names of the graduates follow:

LIST OF GRADUATES.

Name.	Residence.
O. J. H. Adams	Chicago, Ill.
Wm. F. Arts	Ayron, Ill.
Chas. H. Burbank	Campton, Kane Co., Ill.
Chas. E. Booth	Elroy, Juneau Co., Wis.
E. C. Barthelow	Mahomet, Ill.
S. S. Clayberg	Fairview, Fulton Co., Ill.
Aldert Chenoweth	Decatur, Ill.
F. Antis Canfield	Necedah, Wis.
H. S. Chapin	Dewitt, Ill.
Thos. N. Cunningham	Havana, Ill.
Chas. F. Cory	Patch Grove, Grant Co., Ill.
O. P. Crane	Mason City, Ill.
J. C. Dorchester	Chicago, Ill.
L. H. Dunning	Edwardsburg, Mich.
T. B. DeWitt	Milan, Sullivan Co., Mo.
J. W. Dunn	Lamar, Barton Co., Mo.
D. B. Darr	Ladora, Iowa Co., Ia.
C. M. Easton	Norton, Kankakee Co., Ill.
W. W. Edgarton	Sparta, Wis.
J. McL. Fleming	Chicago, Ill.
E. W. Fairman	Oxfordville, Rock Co., Wis.
S. C. Freeland	Petersville, Dubois Co. Ind.
John H. Gardiner	Mahomet, Ill.
John H. Gernon	Lafayette, Ind.
E. S. Garvin	Sycamore, Ill.
John Gardner	Davisville, Yolo Co., Cal.
G. B. Galer	Dewitt, Clinton Co., Iowa.
R. H. Huddleston	Farme City, Ill.
P. S. Hayes	Chicago, Ill.
R. S. Hall	Waterloo, Iowa.
W. H. Hill	Dayton, Tippecanoe Co. Ind.
W. F. Hilsabeck	Windsor, Ill.
S. M. Jenks	Cokato, Minn.
E. J. Kendall	Waupecong, Ind.
G. W. Lasher	Kane, Greene Co., Ill.
W. K. Miller	Batavia, Jefferson Co., Ia.
W. L. McCandless	Pinckeyville, Ill.
Otis Moore	Chicago, Ill.
L. C. Messner	Marysville, Ill.
Horatio N. Mackey	Morganstown, W. V.
P. L. McKinnie	Viola, Ill.
Andrew McFarland	Jacksonville, Ill.
S. K. McBride	New Alexandria, Pa.
W. B. Mead	Huntsville, Ill.
P. H. Millard	Lisbon Centre, N. Y.
D. E. Magoon	Whitewater, Wis.
A. A. Von Mansfelde	Chicago, Ill.
M. C. McPherson	Eagle Point, Ogle Co., Ill.
G. F. Merritt	Burlington, Ia.
S. W. Norris	Mackinaw, Ill.
A. L. Nearis	Farmer City, Ill.
A. Owen	Texana, Jackson Co., Tex.
C. W. Phillips	Springfield, Ill.
H. H. Pratt	Crown Point, Ind.
Z. E. Patrick	Washington, Ill.
H. J. Pratt	Montello, Mich.
B. Plackett	Wanakee, Dane Co., Wis.
D. L. Russell	Versailles, Ill.
D. L. Ross	Chicago, Ill.
A. N. Richardson	LaMoille, Ill.
G. F. Roberts	Metamora, Ill.
A. B. Strong	Gambier, O.
J. I. Smith	Lena, Stephenson Co., Ill.
W. F. Standiford	Westville, Ind.
E. J. Smith	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Cyrus Smith	Anoka, Minn.
J. W. Standley	Kirksville, Adair Co., Mo.
O. P. Smith	Corydon, Wayne Co., Iowa.
J. A. Smith	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
S. C. Thompson	Merton, Waukesha Co., Wis.
E. K. McA. Taylor	Lervy, McLeod Co., Ill.
Geo. H. Tebo	Mt. Sterling, Brown Co., Ill.
J. G. Truax	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Thos. L. A. Valiquet	Chicago, Ill.
R. W. Wells	Texana, Jackson Co., Texas.
S. J. Way	Kankakee City, Ill.
O. B. Wiggins	Lawrence, Mich.
Ad Eundem—	
Ernst Smith	Chicago.

THE CHARGE TO THE CLASS.

Dr. J. W. Frear, President of the Institution, delivered a brief charge to the class, which contained much sensible advise. He said: Gentlemen of this graduating class, the highest honors of this Institution, by which you are initiated into the medical fraternity, have now been conferred upon you. The testimonials which you bear away will be respected by the intelligent public as so many assurances of your learning, skill, and scientific attainments. Your future conduct must determine how well you have deserved these tokens at the hands of your *alma mater*. It is customary on such occasions as this to address the young alumni with friendly words of advice and admonition, with the hope and expectation that their future conduct as physicians and citizens may thereby be influenced for good. It is also a time-honored custom to expatiate largely upon the sacredness of our calling. We have no objections to this when appropriate, and opportune. But in this instance, knowing as we do by personal intercourse the superior degree of intelligence and high moral tone of the present graduating class, we deem it quite unnecessary to try their patience with a long list of the benefits to be derived from the practice of virtue, temperance, benevolence and industry. (Applause.)

We have frequently during the session offered such advice as we deemed useful and particularly have we advised that you should make up your minds to devote all your leisure moments during your whole natural lives to the pursuit of this study of science that you have as yet but skimmed over in the most superficial manner. For these purposes the early part of your career as physicians will, I might say fortunately for many, afford you many spare days. You have now learned how to learn, and how to study, and this is a great advantage, and the first thing in importance in the acquirement of knowledge. We have shown you the proper methods of study, of the functions of different kinds of living and dead animals by experiment and otherwise, by which you may become familiar with the physiological phenomena before attempting to unravel the pathological conditions. Repeat these experiments and observations until the details are engraven upon the tablet of your memories. Make every reasonable sacrifice in order to gain possession of microscopes that you may continue your studies. The necessity of continued study was further inculcated in energetic and appropriate terms. The essentials to the success of the physician were named as follows: "A gentlemanly exterior, a cultivated address, a neat, commodious, well-furnished office, a large, well-selected library, and all necessary instruments and apparatus." The obtaining of these essentials would occupy fully the time of the young physician before the speaker, and save the necessity of lounging in the corner grocery. The characteristics of the unsuccessful physician were next enumerated. They were a lack of neatness, as shown by a cob-webbed office, and carelessness in providing the tools essential to the prosecution of his business.

The address closed as follows: In conclusion, gentlemen, allow me, in behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of Rush Medical College, to express to you our sense of obligation for the noble manner in which you have sustained us during our days of trial. You enjoyed our beautiful College edifice but a few years, you saw it sink in ashes but stood by like friends in need. At that time the world's great heart palpitated with sympathy for the dreadful losses sustained by your Alma Mater. The doors of the most renowned schools, as well as those of lesser note were thrown wide open to you free of charge, wherein you might finish your course of lectures. But you declined these generous offers, and chose to remain with the school of your first choice, notwithstanding circumstances had driven it to humbler halls and plainer surroundings. The result of our course has proven that crude walls of brick and mortar are not essentials of successful medical teaching, for no preceding class has given greater satisfaction at the final examination than that of 1871 and 1872. [Applause.]

CLASS VALEDICTORY.

The class valedictory was delivered by O. J. Adams. It was a carefully written and well digested production, creditable both to the head and heart of its author. Particular attention was paid to the development throng, which was severely and ably handled. Mr. Adams is a graduate of Harvard University. We shall endeavor to give the oration in future as our space will permit. The delivery was often interrupted by applause.

PRESENTATION.

A pleasant episode occurred in the exercises. This was a presentation of a handsome case of surgical instruments to Dr. Gunn, Professor of Surgery. The presentation speech was made by Dr. A. N. Richardson, of LaMoille, Illinois, in behalf of the class. It was happily worded, and abounded in neat puns on the names of the faculty which were received with applause and laughter.

Professor Gunn replied in an equally happy manner, thanking the class warmly for this token of their esteem, and his stars that had inspired them to bestow so appropriate gift, and not a cane or a chair.

The concluding portion of the exercises was a well written valedictory address for the valedictory delivered by Jas. H. Etheridge.

THE COLLEGE.

Before the fire the number of students was 180. Five days afterward lectures were resumed in the amphitheatre of the county hospital with 30 students. The number afterward increased to 140. Plans for the new college are ready. Work upon it will be commenced immediately. It will be of the Byzantine style of architecture, the material brick with terra-cotta trimmings. The internal arrangements will be more complete, if possible, than before.

THE FACULTY.

The following is the faculty as now constituted:

J. W. Freer, President, Professor of Physiology.
J. A. Allen, Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. Rea, Professor of Anatomy.
Mos. Gunn, Professor of Surgery.
J. P. Ross, Professor of Clinical Medicine.
Edwin Powell, Professor of Surgical Anatomy.
DeLaskie Miller, Professor of Obstetrics.
E. L. Holmes, Professor of Opthalmology.
H. M. Lyman, Professor of Chemistry.
Jas. H. Etheridge, Professor of *Materia Medica*.
Chas. T. Parks, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Wednesday, Jan. 17.

CITY PROPERTY.

Halsted st, 100 ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct 14, 1871; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, 150 ft n of Jackson st, w f, 26¼x163 ft dated Nov 13, 1871; consideration, $26,666.

Madison st, between May and Curtis sts, s f, 50 x125 ft, with buildings, dated Dec 26, 1871; consideration, $20,000.

Lots 47, 48, and 49, in Block 2 of Davis Addition, dated Dec 29, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Wentworth av, near Twenty seventh st, w f, 25 x125 ft, dated Oct 30, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Granger st, e of Sedgwick st, s f, 25x118 ft, dated Dec 9, 1871; consideration, $1,300.

Monroe st, n w corner of Morgan st, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan 6; consideration, $8,500.

Lot 12, in White's Block 3 of Johnston and Lee's s w ¼ of Section 20, 39, 14, dated Jan 15; consideration, $1,075.

Dickson st, n of Division st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan 17; consideration, $150.

Madison st, between Wood and Page sts, s f, 20x125 ft, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $1,500.

Onondago st, between Halsted and Auburn sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 9; consideration, $400.

Lots 18 to 21, in Rawson's Block 16 of s w ¼ Section 12, 39, 13, dated Nov. 3, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Plum st, between Laflin and Loomis, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $875.

Arnold st, s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 8, 1871; consideration, $650.

McGregor st, between Buddan st and Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $225.

Lot 48, in Bannister's e ½ of Block 3 of Cochran's w ½ of s w ¼ of Section 4, 39, 14, dated July 15, 1871; consideration, $500.

Lot 40, in Block 2 of Blocks 31 and 32, in Section 33, 39, 14, dated Jan. 12; consideration, $635.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 12, in Block 8, Ravenswood, dated Dec. 22, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Four acres in n w cor of Block 42 of Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Forty-first st, s w cor of Blue Island av, 3 acres running to Blanchard av, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 3, in Block 4, Rosedale, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $500.

Lot 47, in Block 1, Rosedale, dated Feb. 14, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Passed Through the Fire.

The great jewelry house of N. Matson & Co., though burnt out at the October fire, is reopened at No. 481 Wabash avenue, with a full and magnificent stock of diamonds, American and fine imported watches, rich jewelry of all kinds and styles, sterling silver and plated ware, French clocks, bronzes, Russian leather goods, etc., which they offer to the trade, at the lowest cash prices. The senior partner, Mr. Matson, has been in the business twenty-five years, been burnt out twice, and always paid his obligations in full. Mr. Pike, but five years a partner, is a man of wealth and thorough business habits. The other partners, Messrs. Norton and Higley, have grown up in the business, and the whole combination make the strongest business firm. Though their loss by the fire was large, they asked no favors, paid everything at maturity, and now display a new stock commensurate with the wants of the Northwest. Their great success, in securing a much larger trade than any other jewelry house in the West, has not been achieved by puffing, but is due,

1. To their large capital, which enables them to buy to the best advantage and sell at the lowest price.

2. To their large stock,—worth nearly half a million,—selected, for quality and style, with the best judgment, to meet the wants of Western people; and

3. To their upright dealing, which has won the confidence of their patrons.

No class of goods offers greater opportunities or temptations for deception and fraud than jewelry, and it is the crowning merit of this house, that their goods are always just what they are represented to be, and that purchasers here are sure to get their money's worth.

The reputation of this house, at the East, is as good as in the West. Having occasion, recently, to inquire of some of the leading jewelry houses in New York, as to their commercial standing in that city, they replied, that they had known Mr. Matson for twenty-five years, and the firm of N. Matson & Co. since its existence, that the house was *first-class in all respects* with a character always to be relied on, and a capital far in excess of their business requirements; that they had not asked for extension or compromise since the fire, but had paid all their bills at maturity; that their capital, despite their losses by fire, was ample, and their credit unimpaired. It is but natural that a house with such a character and record, sustaining so signally in the terrible fiery trial the mercantile honor of Chicago, and possessing unrivalled facilities for procuring the choicest goods in the world's best markets, should be, and be regarded as, the headquarters of the wholesale and retail jewelry trade of the Northwest.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

The members of Demolay Lodge, No. 13, K. of P., are hereby notified to assemble at the office of the Worthy Chancellor, 473 Wabash-av., at 10 o'clock a.m., Friday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of deceased brother L. MACLEAN.

GEO. O. GARNSEY, W. C.

Masonic.

All members of Blair Lodge, No. 392, F. and A. M., are requested to be present at a regular communication Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph sts. Business of importance to come before the Lodge. By order of the W. M. W. W. WINTER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Thursday evening, Jan. 18, at their hall, in the Masonic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts. Members in arrears for dues will take notice and attend. B. F. DELONG, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, hold their meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 364 Wabash-av. Applications should be endorsed by the presiding officer or the body. V. L. HURLBUT, Ch'n.

SILKS.

SPECIAL SILK SALE.

For Ten Days for Cash.

$75,000 worth of Silks to be sold at HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S, West Side Retail Store, 328 West Madison-st., at sweeping reductions, consisting of Choice Shades Poult de Soie, Fancy Colors in great variety, Checked and Striped Silks, Blk. with White & Col'd Stripes, Blk. Silks of Bonnett's, Bellon's, Guinet's, & other leading makes, the whole stock combining VARIETY, BEAUTY, STYLE, and EXCELLENCE, will be offered at prices not known in Chicago for ten years.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO., 328 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 20, 1871.

By virtue of the authority given by an Act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein-below designated, known as Five-twenty Bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the twentieth day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds known as the SECOND SERIES, Act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:

COUPON—SECOND SERIES.

$50—No. 5461 to No. 10775, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 13094 to No. 25035, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 7965 to No. 16179, both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11131 to No. 27463, both inclusive.	
	$16,000,000

REGISTERED.

$50—No. 828 to No. 840, both inclusive.	
$100—No. 5080 to No. 5591, both inclusive.	
$500—No. 2454 to No. 2863, both inclusive.	
$1,000—No. 11009 to No. 13150, both inclusive.	
$5,000—No. 3403 to No. 4102, both inclusive.	
$10,000—No. 3500 to No. 4774, both inclusive.	
	$4,000,000
	$20,000,000

Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.

Coupon Bonds of the Act of February 25, 1862 were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the SECOND, third, and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "LOAN DIVISION," Secretary's Office, and all Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

The bonds specified in the notice of December 7 will be paid upon presentation, together with all interest due.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN SAN FRANCISCO, paying over one per cent per month, FOR SALE. New buildings, centrally located, renting for $450, gold, per month; price, $45,000, currency. Fine residence property in Oakland, renting for $180 per month, gold; price, $17,000, currency. 160 acres adjoining Lake Park, ten minutes' ride from Oakland; house, stable, fine orchard, and all improvements; price, $45,000, currency (property adjoining this held at $750 per acre). We have many other chances where smaller amounts invested will pay 12 per cent per year. DAM & BLANCHARD, Real Estate Agents, 320 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye.

Let them leave the field; there is no longer an opening for other and inferior Hair Dyes since Cristadoro's famous preparation was introduced. It is now the only dye used by ladies or gentlemen of discrimination. Nothing was ever asked for it but trial and comparison, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of its inventor. Sold everywhere. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory 16 Bond st., New York.

SAFES.

MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Also New York, Philadelphia, and Cleveland.

Vault Doors, Safes, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

261, 262, 263, & 264 BROADWAY,

Corner Warren-st., NEW YORK.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

January 1, 1872.

OFFICE, 261, 262 and 263 BROADWAY, JANUARY 1, 1872.

Amount of net Cash Assets, January 1, 1871		$3,686,323.30
RECEIPTS.		
Amount received for premiums	$554,611.18	
Amount of interest received from all sources	229,025.50	
Amount increase of capital stock	50,000.00	
Profit on investment	15,161.69	
		$1,148,798.31
		$4,835,121.61
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid losses by death	$196,576.90	
Paid for surrendered policies	249,603.63	
Paid Dividends	374,213.27	
Paid Interest on capital stock	14,000.00	
Paid Reinsurance	5,946.18	
Paid Annuity claims	390.00	
Paid Commissions, including about $60,000 paid for commutation of future commissions	131,104.25	
Paid advertising, printing, &c.	30,322.02	
Paid Medical fees	6,189.77	
Paid Salaries	33,158.30	
Paid Taxes, rents, office expenses, exchange, express, postage, travelling expenses, &c., including $16,000 paid for office furniture	72,351.06	
		$1,117,711.29
Cash Assets, invested as follows		$3,717,410.32
ASSETS.		
Cash in bank and Trust Co.	$71,488.68	
United States Stocks, market value	390,250.00	
New York and Brooklyn City and County Stocks, market value	607,971.67	
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate, valued at over double the loans	1,309,960.00	
Loans on Policies in force	618,431.79	
Temporary loans secured by deposit of cash securities	41,800.00	
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premium	112,936.18	
Premiums in course of collection	62,031.31	
Accrued interest on bonds and mortgages, &c.	43,779.33	
Agents' balances secured	3,631.02	
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872		$3,717,410.32
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock	$250,000.00	
Losses reported and unpaid	85,580.00	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies and dividends at 4 per cent. Actuary's table	2,898,835.00	
Estimating cost of collecting deferred premiums, &c., and unpaid commissions	34,307.03	
		3,268,658.69
Divisible Surplus		$448,751.63

Estimated by the New York State standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $260,000, making a total surplus of $708,751.63 calculating by that standard.

FROM THE UNDIVIDED 4 PER CENT RESERVE SURPLUS OF $448,751.63

A Dividend Will be Paid,

Available on the settlement of the next annual premium after March 4, 1872, to each participating policy, proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

OFFICERS.

JOHN E. DE WITT, President.
CHAS. E. PEASE, Secretary.
C. P. FRALEIGH, Asst. Secretary.
WM. D. WHITING, Actuary.
NICHOLAS DE GROOT, Cashier.

BRANCH OFFICE:

96 West Washington-st.

SAM'L. GREENE, General Agent, CHICAGO.

... STATES ... FE ... CE COMP'Y, ... 263, & 264 ... DWAY, ... Warren-st., ... YORK. ... OND ANNUAL ... EMENT. ... y 1, 1872. ... $3,686,323.90 ... IPTS. ... $1,835,121.61 ... EMENTS. ... $3,717,410.39 ... SETS. ... $3,717,410.39 ... ILITIES. ... $448,751.63 ... PER CENT RESERVE ... RPLUS ... 751.63 ... Will be Paid, ... ICERS. ... ITT, President. ... OFFICE: ... shington-st. ... REENE, ... AGO.

PARIS.

Extreme Cold and Snow---Sale of the Crown Diamonds.

Party Subscriptions---Proposed Financial Schemes---The Elections.

Madame Von Metternich---The Italian Ambassador---Marshals Le Bœuf and Bazaine.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1871.

As Paris, and, to some extent, France, must have something to be enthusiastic over for about a week, and as the last seven days have been utterly devoid of events, the rage of the moment has been the snow. I have seen the time when we were ready to rise in revolt against Jack Frost, if we could have found out where he dwelt, and how to depose him. Not finding him, we have abused the street-sweepers, the Municipal Council, and the Prefect, and have said so many hard things that both sides have become worked up to a high pitch.

EXTREME COLD AND SNOW.

There was some reason for it. The thermometer was 6 degrees below zero. For more than a century Paris had not been so frozen up. Then, in addition to this, there was more than a foot of snow, which had not been seen for ten years. When the inevitable thaw came, there was much mud, which they were unable to carry away for a couple of days, on account of teams, and because the expense would have been very great. It would have cost more than a million francs, and they would have finished only by the time the thaw was over, which did its work quietly, helped by the street-sweepers and [illegible]. Nevertheless, this did not prevent a very indignant outcry, especially on the part of the old friends of Mr. Haussmann, the ex-Prefect of the Empire, who swore that, under his administration, the snow would have been removed, even before it had fallen. Then, the Communists in the Municipal Council, desirous of making a little stir, have taken advantage of this, to demand the removal of the Superintendent of Roads and Walks in [illegible], and the nomination of all officers; to get rid of their responsibility for the dirty condition of the streets, etc. But, in spite of their urgent appeals, the Council has [illegible] in a way which implies disdainful censure on the proposition and its authors. By the time this action was taken, the snow had melted; Paris had become clean again; and the sleighs, which were beginning to be the [illegible], had been put back in the livery-stables. The skaters who had postponed their enjoyment lost it. The Seine, which was frozen began to flow again, and another Parisian pleasure was gone. Would that all our fits of passion could end thus, and with as little loss!

SALE OF THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

There was, however, at Versailles, in the National Assembly, a preliminary and very lively skirmish between the Republicans and the [illegible]. All the forces of the two sides were not engaged, and the question was an incidental one; but there was a real fight. It was proposed, very properly, to sell the crown-diamonds; that is to say, a dozen useless precious stones, which are said to be worth from fifteen to twenty million francs. Thereupon two or three zealots of the Right (for that side has them, like the Left)—made a great outcry, saying that it was prejudging the question of a Kingdom or a Republic to sell these national souvenirs, etc.—mere [illegible]. The Republicans smiled rather disdainfully. A motion to refer the subject to a committee was carried by 289 to 277. Since there is a majority of 12 against the diamonds, there is a likelihood of their being sold. But I doubt it, for vanity, and especially vanity in the possession of such baubles, has a great hold on us.

PARTY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Communists, of whom there are yet many in Paris and some other large cities, have started a subscription for the widows and orphans of the victims of the civil war; it has made little or no progress. On the other hand, a Legitimist paper, the *Figaro*, has started one in behalf of the widows and orphans of the *gendarmes* massacred while held as hostages by the Commune. In a few days 50,000 francs were raised, and the amount is increasing. It is little for you, who know so well how to give millions when it is necessary, but it is much for us, where we are not used to subscriptions, accustomed, as we are, to have everything be done by the State. There are about twenty-five or thirty persons who [illegible] share the proceeds, and the Assembly has also before it a proposition to give each of them a pension. Then they will be protected from want, which is mere justice. This has led to the publication of some of the letters written *in extremis*, by these unfortunate *gendarmes*, to their wives and children. It would be hard to find an expression nobler, more resigned, and affectionate sentiments. It consoles one for the weaknesses and crimes which occurred during that sad period of foreign and civil war.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL SCHEMES.

Our great stumbling-block is always, very naturally, our finances. Hundreds of schemes, most of them utopian, have been proposed, and the only good and true one has not yet been adopted; that is, economy,—the reform of all our unnecessary expenses. I hope and desire we will do this, but I only half believe in it. Among other plans was that of allowing the Bank to issue 500,000,000 in notes, in addition to the [illegible] already out. This has been properly set on one side by the Chamber. There is, however, about to be, much talk about another project, which is, to turn over to an English Company, for five years, our tobacco-monopoly. As a consideration, this Company will pay down to Prussia 600,000,000 of francs, a sum which will free our territory,—and pay 80,000,000 a month for thirty months, commencing from the 1st of July. The State is to guarantee the Company a minimum interest of 6 per cent, and share with it the surplus of the net proceeds. For five years the certificates of the payments thus made are to be taxed in France, but the coupons to be payable, untaxed, in gold, at London. After the fifth year, the State will have the right to repay by giving 10 per cent premium to the holders of the bonds.

While these plans are under discussion, taxes rise, and so they should, for we must pay the expenses of our warlike follies. But this could calm us, and teach us to know how to wait; but reformation is so slow, especially when our nation is as old as ours. The taxes rise, and are collected with ease, exceeding expectations which were deemed to be exaggerated. If quiet order could be re-established above, in the National Assembly,—the only place where the storm yet growls,—we would be saved for a time, and prosperity would return with that forgetful rapidity which is one of the forces, as well as the weaknesses, of our race. Thus, to give but one instance, the estimates of the Minister of Finance, based on real figures, turn out to be too small. The receipts are 14,000,000 more than he put down. But it must be said that these estimates were not adopted; that many of the taxes which the Minister suggested will probably not be agreed to by the Chamber,—those on raw materials; and consequently, there must be no unduly rejoicing, although much has already been [illegible].

The Chamber is not ready to pass on the budget, since the report of the Committee is not even sketched out, the Minister of Finance, who is very smart, proposes to [illegible] these estimates temporarily. Then, when the final vote comes, he will say, since this works, leave things as they are. But the Chamber does not want to listen to anything of the kind. It desires only to impose a light additional tax for the time being. This produces less revenue, since it will be lost in the months elapsing before the final report is adopted; but it is the best policy. It is better to lose a little than to be entangled in an unknown, and [illegible] disastrous, system of taxation.

THE ELECTIONS.

New elections will soon occur. Resignations and death have made seventeen vacancies in the Assembly, and they are to be filled on the 7th of January. It was also believed that there would be an election in Corsica, where there is a vacancy, owing to the resignation of Mr. Abatucci, who withdrew in order to try to have Mr. Rouher, the ex-[illegible] of the Empire, returned in his place. But the Government, sheltering itself behind its right to wait six months, has postponed this election to February. This [illegible] in the Chamber, and [illegible] administration, in the person of Mr. [illegible], the Minister of the Interior, [illegible] receiving a check; but the [illegible] was quietly dropped. If Mr. Rouher is elected, he will not enter the Assembly [illegible] February. Corsica is yet too much [illegible] by the last performance of Prince [illegible], says the Government, to burden [illegible] an election. Mr. Thiers, it is said, [illegible] to be confronted by a speaker [illegible] Mr. Rouher; and that is probably the [illegible]. It is not certain that Mr. [illegible] will be successful. The Republican [illegible] quite strong in Corsica.

MADAME VON METTERNICH.

Madame Von Metternich and her husband, the brilliant Austrian Ambassador, [illegible] leaving. Why? It is a very pretty [illegible], and those people who are [illegible] say that the new Austrian Minister [illegible] to put in their place one of its [illegible], Count Apponyi. It is [illegible] that Madame Thiers cannot endure Madame Von Metternich. Some say it is a long-standing feminine jealousy, [illegible] it is due to sarcastic remarks [illegible], but especially that of the [illegible]. However that may be, the Ambassador, [illegible] the weakest, must go. [illegible] as she was, with the Imperial Court, of which she was the warmest friend, she is regretted on account of her wit, her expenditures, her parties, and her sayings which circulated in Paris, and made her the most popular of Ambassadresses. "I am the ugliest woman in Paris," said she when she got here; "but it will not hinder my being one the most in fashion." And she kept her word so well that her mental qualities alone were noticed. Her ugliness even, if she was ugly, which I never thought, became only an additional originality. They say that while she was leaving, this good Pauline, as they called her at the Tuileries, said: "Mr. Thiers is like Jeannot, the lover in the song; always going from the brunette to the blonde, without ever possessing either. Under a King, he courts the Republic. To-day, when there is a Republic, he coquets with Royalty." This is an exceedingly true criticism of that see-saw system which is Mr. Thiers' great defect. As his uneasy mind does not possess the balance necessary to keep it from oscillating, he throws himself sometimes to the right and sometimes to the left, in a petulant way, which injures him with both sides.

THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, less brilliant than Metternich, shrewder, more supple, and, in a word, more Italian, managed to stay. Though he was, even more than his Austrian colleague, the intimate associate of the Imperial *regime*, he stays with the Republic. It is even said that he stands well at Versailles. Not that Mr. Thiers loves him much, any more than he does his master,—Victor Emanuel,—one of the Savoy wolves, as he calls the Sardinian dynasty. But Mr. Nigra has known how to get the women on his side. No one, they say, kisses to more purpose, and with more devotion, the hand of Mlle. Felicie Dosne, the sister of Mrs. Thiers. She defends him, and her brother-in-law does not want a quarrel with her. How many things, including Ambassadorships, depend on less than this!

EXAMINATION OF MARSHAL LE BŒUF.

Marshal Le Bœuf, the last Imperial Minister of War, and the principal cause of our defeat, through his lack of foresight and his falsehoods, has been called before the Examining Board, and has defended himself at length. Under the old Government they called this man the syren of the Chamber, because no one knew better how to tutor the Deputies and make them believe his lies. If reports are true, he succeeded with this Board. With his skill in falsehood he persuaded his hearers that he had 500,000 men completely ready, with cannon, provisions, and ammunition; and that it was owing to the ignorance of his successor, Palikao, that that person was unable to discover them; and that if, at the moment of the outbreak of the war we were able to put in the field 250,000 men, against 700,000, it was the fault of the Minister who succeeded him, and not his. Now, all this is sheer deception, and, in a State organized differently from ours, the man would be hung at once for having lied to the Chamber, and, by his unparalleled ignorance, having given us up to our deadliest enemies.

It is also said that he assumed such an attitude of sorrow and repentance, that there was nothing to say to him. "We have nothing left us but to get killed," said he to the Emperor after the battle of Reichshoffen. Well, sir, why did not you do it? Who hindered you? Certainly the army did not want you to escape. There is always a way to get killed, especially when one is a Marshal of France. But there is something better than getting killed, and that is to do one's duty, and not deceive one's country. That is what this man did not do, and, therefore, from generation to generation, France will curse him, his Emperor, and all their accomplices, who stupidly involved us in this great disaster.

BAZAINE.

Another, who is said to be yet more guilty, Marshal Bazaine, has been the object of a resolution of inquiry. They have asked why he was not tried. The Minister replied, quite properly, that his turn would come. Every capitulation was, in its order, the subject of a minute examination, and, if necessary, was referred to a Military Council. Six surrenders had been investigated, and three commanders had been discharged, they having done their duty, and three had been censured. There yet remained to be investigated the surrender of Sedan and Metz, and the proceedings would be public. So we will wait.

In conclusion, a Commission has been appointed to examine into the conduct of the railroads which abused their monopoly in every way. There is much and legitimate popular feeling on this subject. We will see what this Commission says and does.

EMILE CARREY.

LEGAL REFORMS.

Enlarging the Jurisdiction of County Courts—Abolishing the Itinerant System of Holding the Supreme Court.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WATSEKA, Ill., Jan 15.

SIR: A bill is pending in the General Assembly of this State, the object of which is to enlarge the jurisdiction of the County Courts. This bill, while it will not give entire satisfaction, is the best, doubtless, that can be attained at present; will greatly relieve the overgorged Circuit Courts, and expedite the administration of justice, now intolerably tardy and therefore,—for that reason perhaps more than any other,—outrageously expensive; and ought to pass. There is such a lively appreciation of the law's delays and expensiveness, by the members of the Bar and the business men of the State, that some such measure will be adopted, I think. The plan proposed is open to criticism; but there is such an urgent demand for relief that we cannot afford to be very nice and discriminating about it.

But this is not all the relief, as to the mere vehicles or machinery of justice, that is demanded by those who are concerned in the administration of justice. Senator Bishop, of Egan County, has introduced a bill to abolish the itinerant or peripatetic plan of holding the Supreme Court, and to provide for the holding of two or more terms each year at the Capital. The bill does not, however, attempt to interfere with the provision of the Constitution that terms of the Supreme Court may be held at Chicago.

It would seem that this bill ought also to pass. Every one having any experience in the Supreme Court must have felt how inadequate the present plan is to supply the demands of the business interests of the State. The primary consideration in adopting the plan in the first instance, I suppose, must have been that of convenience mainly. When the plan was first adopted, the Capital was not nearly so accessible as it is now. In that the modes of locomotion were the stage-coaches and horseback; and one can readily see that it was desirable to *distribute* the Court as much as possible. Then the practice of the Bar was to personally attend and orally argue their cases; and the comparatively small amount of business in the Court rendered such a course admissible. Now the Capital is easily reached from every part of the State; and the business of the Court has so greatly increased that oral arguments, unnecessarily consuming time as they do, and not being so concise and effective a mode of arguing cases, are gradually going out of vogue. I am of opinion that the Court would expedite business, and, in the end, confer a benefit on the Bar, by prohibiting oral argument altogether. I believe that most lawyers with whom I am acquainted submit the majority of their cases on printed briefs, or printed briefs and arguments, without attending the Court at all. Everybody knows that lawyers have abundant opportunities to cultivate the arts of oratory at the bar of the inferior Courts.

The strong reason why some such bill as Senator Bishop's should pass is, that the plan admits of, and provides for, *two terms* of the Supreme Court each year for the whole State. At present, the Judges are required to hold three terms, while, for practical purposes, but one term each year is held. Most people are aware that the State is divided into three Grand Divisions, in each of which the Court holds but one session a year. Cases cannot be taken from one Division to another, except by agreement; and, the one side or the other generally desiring delay, cases are rarely transferred in that manner. Thus, while three terms of the Court are being held, the delays are vexatious, and often highly injurious. I give you this illustration as being most familiar to me: This county (Iroquois) is in the Northern Grand Division. The terms of our Circuit Court are held in November, March, and June. Cases appealed at either term must wait until the middle of September before they can be heard at all, and then the time required to consider the large amount of business before the Court involves another delay, so that it is not unusual that a year elapses before the opinion in a given case is filed,—*before it can be filed.*

Now, as this seems to be easily remedied, to a considerable extent, I think it ought not to be tolerated any longer. Provide that the Court shall be held at one place, and that it shall hold two terms, and twice a year parties will have an opportunity to have their causes heard. At best there will be delay enough, after a cause has been submitted, before it can be considered in the consultation-room by the Judges, and the opinion written and filed. Do let us do away with the long and unnecessary delay in *submitting* cases. Again; the plan of Senator Bishop will admit of the Judges residing, during their terms of office, where the Court is held, except, of course, when it shall be held in Chicago, which term being within the control of the Court, can be held at such time as would be most convenient to the Court, and, at the same time, not discommode such members of the Bar as would have occasion to attend that extra or special term of the Court. Our Supreme Judges are elderly men, as, indeed, they ought always to be; and it is imposing an unnecessary and disagreeable burden upon them to require that they shall leave their homes and perambulate up and down the State three times a year, and, year after year, boarding at hotels, in deference to a state of things which has passed away with the advent of railroads. Pride of locality, and prejudice against Springfield, senseless as they would seem to be, in the face of the many urgent and sound reasons that may be advanced in favor of the proposed change, may defeat the measure. The Bar of this State, who have as great an interest in the cheap and expeditious administration of justice as any other class of business men, can greatly promote this wholesale change—if, indeed they cannot certainly secure it—if they will. Delayed and expensive justice are two of the abominable and insufferable evils of the times,—certainly so in the County Courts; and I think I am not assuming too much to say that, if those who most keenly appreciate these evils, and are most capable of remedying them, do not undertake to do so, others less capable, but more just and earnest, will undertake it; and then it will be too late to whine that they have made a bungle of it, if immature and ill-adjusted measures shall be adopted. Respectfully,

FRANKLIN BLADES.

—A gentleman from the Southwest reports that, between the Salt and Red Forks of the Arkansas River, along the Texas cattle-trail leading from Western Texas to Kansas, he saw a region of country, about five miles wide by some fifty long, almost literally covered with dead buffaloes. Within this area were thousands upon thousands of buffalo carcasses. By what disease they came to their death, it is impossible to tell, though it is possible that they may have been infected in some way by diseases of the Texas cattle that are yearly driven along there.

THE APIARY.

Meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association.

Discussion on Artificial Swarming—Methods of Handling Bees—Honey-Plants Recommended.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RURAL HOME, Ill., Jan. 13.

The North American Bee-Keepers' Society met in Cleveland last month, and held a three days' session. A few practical questions were discussed, but the greater part of the time was spent on theories and matters of less value. "Why do bees swarm?" was a conundrum too deep for the wisdom of the Society, and it was left an unsolved problem. Of

ARTIFICIAL SWARMING,

there was a clearer understanding, and some excellent rules were laid down, though the practice is not uniform. I have before stated that the best mode of artificial swarming is the reverse of natural swarming; that is, in natural swarming, the old bees and old queen go out to form the new swarm; but, in the new plan, the young bees and unhatched brood form the new colony, and raise their own queen. Without any formal expression by the Society on the several modes of swarming, yet there appeared a decided leaning to the above plan. These plans were presented at length by those largely engaged in this interesting department of rural economy, and each can be made successful, as each accomplishes the end to be attained. Artificial swarming is now the rule among all good apiarians. Mr. Root, of Ohio, said: "Remove two frames, one of brood and one of honey, from a populous stock, with all the adhering bees. Put into a new hive, on a new stand. In two days, or a little more, they will have a queen. As soon as she begins laying, fill up the hive with brood from other hives. When this is done, the weather must be warm and honey-yield good."

Mrs. E. S. Tupper, of Iowa, said: "Take two frames of brood and the old queen from an old hive, and place them in a new one. Remove the old hive from its stand, and put the new one in its stead. The returning bees will furnish a force for the new stock."

Mr. Moon, of Indiana, had tried many ways, but preferred the following: "Take one frame of brood from as many hives as is required to fill the new hive, shaking off a part of the bees from such frame. Those remaining will be mainly young bees."

The report is silent in regard to the arguments presented for these several plans. The objection to that of Mr. Root is, that a small number of bees must struggle along as best they may until they have reached a point of self-sustenance, when he gives them a supply of comb full of young brood. He very pertinently remarks that the weather must be warm and honey in good supply.

The ordinary bee-keeper will find some difficulty in following the plan of Mrs. Tupper when they come to look after the queen, as it requires some little experience to find and secure her. I can see nothing gained by this plan, as it is a matter of indifference whether the young bees that are to rear the new queen are in the new or the old hive. That the plan of Mr. Moon is the best, under all conditions, is quite evident. Where a large number of swarms are desired, the best way of dividing is to put two frames of larvæ and young bees, with a queen-cell, into a hive; but that is seldom an object with the apiarian, for, in most cases, honey is the great point. At the same time, the swarms may usually be doubled in the season. In my own practice, I have departed somewhat from the plan of Mr. Moon, but have, with him, tried many methods. Last spring, I divided all the strong swarms, taking nearly all the young bees, at least, all that I could get. This is done as follows: Set a new hive beside the one to be divided. Take out the middle frame, and give it a quick downward shake over the old hive. This will free it from the old bees, as the young ones will adhere to the comb. This frame is put into the new hive. Five others are treated in like manner. We now take out the remaining frames from the old hive, one by one, shake the old bees into the hive, and, with a wisp of blue grass or turkey-wing, brush the young bees into the new hive, replacing the frames in the old hive. We have half the frames, with brood and comb, in each hive; while the old hive has the queen and old bees, and the new one contains brood in all stages of maturity, and nearly all the young bees. If there are no queen-cells for the new hive, they are sought for in the other swarms, and, if found, one is placed in the new colony. If the queen-cells are numerous, I usually put two in the new hive, to guard against the liability of one not hatching. Some of the young bees will soon be ready to go out gathering honey, while the young brood continues to hatch daily in both hives; and from seven to ten days only will elapse before the new swarm will have a young queen of its own. Usually it is not desirable to double your swarms, for each new swarm is made at a large expense of honey. In the plan adopted by Mr. Moon, from two to three strong swarms may be made from ten swarms, without reducing the latter to any very perceptible extent. I hope all new beginners in bee-culture will cut out this letter and give it careful attention when they come to make artificial swarms, for it contains the latest experience of our best apiarians, and can be most perfectly relied upon.

THE HANDLING OF BEES

was another topic of interest. The use of tobacco-smoke was unanimously tabooed, and old rags and rotten wood commended. One man handles his bees without smoke; and, in fact, most people may do the same. In this case, we approach the hive, close up the entrance, and rap on the hive in order to alarm the bees; they then fill themselves with honey, and become quiet. When we use smoke, we must give the bees time to fill themselves with honey, if we wish to have them under control. This is the explanation of the mystery of handling bees. Give them time to fill themselves, and then carry a steady hand in the further manipulations of the swarm. Nothing was said of sweetened water in this Convention, and it is not required in the ordinary management of the apiary.

OF HONEY-PLANTS.

The alsike was highly commended, especially for rather damp soils. Much was said in favor of the linden, or basswood, as of the highest value. Mr. Hosmer astonished the Society by his statements in regard to the yield of honey from this forest tree. One swarm had gained 52 pounds in one day. Mr. Root, of Ohio, has 4,000 small trees of the linden ready to set out in the spring for this purpose, and others were proposing to set out large numbers. One man stated that he intended to put out one hundred acres for this purpose. Honey from the linden is the most crisp and delicious of all honey, and this tree should have a place in all of our shelter-belts or artificial planting of forest trees.

In regard to hives, it was stated that no bee-keeper now thought of doing without movable frames, and, as there are few swarms in box-hives to be transferred, little time was spent on that subject.

There were some 200 members in attendance,—some with patent hives to sell, others interested in the rearing of Italian queens, while the large majority were present to learn more of the true science of bee-culture. The next meeting is to be held next December, at Indianapolis.

ELLA.

Gortschakoff's Note Relative to Catacazy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.

The note of the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, to Mr. Curtin, the United States Minister at St. Petersburg, with regard to M. Catacazy, has been published in the *Messager Official* (newspaper), which is an unusual course for the Russian Government, and has been adopted in order to express resentment at the treatment and peremptory dismissal of M. Catacazy by President Grant and Secretary Fish.

The following is a correct translation of the note:

M. Constantine Catacazy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, has been ordered to come back to Russia as soon as His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Alexis, had taken his departure from the United States.

M. Catacazy was at the same time informed that he will not return to the post of Washington, but that his recall will be final, in compliance with the request of the United States Government.

The Government of His Imperial Majesty regrets that the painful affair did not terminate with this, as it was reasonably to be expected.

The acquiescence of the Imperial Government of Russia in the request of Secretary Fish ought then, by the rule of courtesy between two friendly nations to have been considered as a final settlement of the question.

In the subsequent correspondence on the part of Secretary Fish there was, however, neither attention nor proper respect shown to a Russian Ambassador performing duties such as he had a right to expect from the Government at which he was accredited.

The letter of Secretary Fish presents serious, though vague, complaints against M. Catacazy, and thus invites the Imperial Cabinet to judge the conduct of its representative.

In the opinion of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor, M. Catacazy has satisfactorily refuted many of these complaints; on the others the Imperial Cabinet will deliver its judgment when M. Catacazy has had full liberty to present his case.

The Imperial Chancellor hopes that justice is sufficiently understood in the United States not to expect it before.

Prince Teck.

His Royal Highness Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander Teck, Count of Hohenstein, whose violations of the Seventh Commandment and marital regulations generally, threaten to disrupt his domestic establishment, is the son of Duke Alexander, of Wurtemburg, and the Countess Hohenstein, and was born August 27, 1837. According to German law, the marriage of the Duke and Countess was morganatic, or "left-handed;" consequently the three children resulting therefrom ranked only as Count and Countesses of Hohenstein, until December 1, 1863, when a decree of the King of Wurtemburg made them the Prince and Princesses Teck. The Prince served in the Austrian army for a time, but resigned his commission when there was a prospect of saddling himself upon the British nation. He married the Princess Mary of Cambridge, June 12, 1866, and was created an honorary G. C. B. (civil division) July 6 of the same year. The wife of this royal individual is Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, born November 27, 1833. She is a very estimable lady, but on account of her exalted station and the scarcity of aristocratic beaux, was obliged to travel some distance into the region of old-maidhood before capturing a husband. Victor Emmanuel once had an idea of offering her his hand, but after seeing the Princess—who is of exceedingly ample proportions—remarked that she "was big enough to sit on the seven hills of Rome," and broke off all negotiations.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The only noticeable features in finances are those which have been prominent for several days past, viz.: the increasing ease in money in New York and the consequent buoyancy of the speculation in railway stocks.

In this market, financial affairs are working smoothly and quietly. There is a fair demand for money, but there seems to be no particular speculative or other movement on foot now that requires any unusual amount of money. Borrowers for legitimate purposes got money readily on good collaterals at 10 per cent. In the open market from 10 to 12 per cent is demanded. There are some small amounts of currency going to the country, but the aggregate volume going in that direction is less than is coming in.

Exchange is in better supply than a few days ago, and sold between banks to-day at from 50c to [illegible] per $1,000 premium. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

THE PROFITS OF SYNDICATION.

From Mr. Boutwell's acknowledgments, made to the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, it would appear that the profits of the late Syndicate were not less than $3,000,000, and the total loss to the Government will probably be as large as all the difference between the 6 per cent interest on the 5-20 bonds that were redeemed, and the new 5 per cent bonds that were put out in their stead—for the next two years. At the end of two years from now there will have been no real advantage gained by the substitution of the $200,000,000 of new 5 per cent bonds, for the $200,000,000 of 6 per cents called in.

RAILROAD AID BONDS.

The constitutionality of the taxes to pay bonds given by towns and counties in aid of railroads in the various States, seems to involve litigation as interminable as the case of Jarndyce vs Jarndyce. The decision by the United States Circuit Court, at Detroit, yesterday, only helps to muddle the situation in regard to railroad aid bonds in that State. The United States Courts have everywhere acknowledged the rule that they were bound to follow the decisions of the Supreme Courts of the States in regard to the construction of State constitutions. In 1870 the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan decided all taxes to pay principal or interest on bonds given in aid of railroads unconstitutional. It was held that this decision covered even the $1,500,000 of such bonds which had then been issued and negotiated. The holders of these last-mentioned bonds, however, have followed up their cases to the United States Circuit Court, which now decides that the United States Courts are *not* bound to follow the decisions of the State Courts in regard to any contracts made prior to such decision of the State Courts. The case will probably go to the Supreme Court of the United States, which will then decide whether the United States Courts are bound to follow the decisions of the Supreme Courts of the States in *all* such or not. For the present this Michigan decision has no bearing upon the case of railroad aid in this State, but the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in these Michigan cases will probably have an important bearing on the legal *status* of railroad aid bonds in this State.

INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANY SWINDLES.

We print below another communication from Mr. T. L. Miller, who has been investigating the real condition of the insolvent insurance companies who are endeavoring to force their creditors into compromises that will leave the companies sufficient money to start business again. Considering that this money belongs to the creditors, the course pursued by the companies can be called by no milder name than swindling.

I gave you a statement of the Merchant's Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., which they made to their creditors as a basis of settlement. This I received from one of their Directors.

Another Director says to claimants that it is not true, and that I made it from interested motives.

I am prepared to show that a settlement made at 30 cents will leave with the stockholders of that Company over $100,000.

I asked the first-named Director why they did not pay 30 cents as a dividend and the balance when realized? He said to me that he was not here to discuss that question.

That this had already been discussed in *their Board*, and that they had decided to pay 30 cents in full.

That the President had been in favor of paying all that their assets would yield to the policy-holders.

I hand you a statement that was made by the Putnam, of Hartford, Conn., and by the Norwich, Norwich, Conn., to their creditors here, and as made to the Auditor of this State in January, 1871, and invite claimants to examine them.

Most of the Companies were as well off on the 1st of October, 1871, as in January, 1871.

Their ability in January, 1871, should be the measure of their ability on the 1st of October, or else they should show why it is not.

What is needed is a careful examination of the books, comparing them with former statements,—and having this, claimants can then decide whether they will take $300,000 when a Company can pay $500,000, or whether they will take $300,000 now and $200,000 by-and-by.

Stockholders are very severe sufferers, but they assumed the risk,—they have experienced the loss, and should pay.

In the investigation that I shall undertake, it will be my aim to get correct information, and when an offer is made that, with a fair allowance for expense, is what ought to be paid, advise its acceptance.

STATEMENT OF NORWICH INSURANCE COMPANY.

As made to the Auditor of State, January 1, 1871		$373,716.34
As made to Auditor of State, December, 1871		235,193.46
Showing a shrinkage of		$138,517.88
They report preferred claims	$ 6,386.05	
Estimated losses	378,551.57	
They offer 30 per cent on		305,172.57
Leaving a margin, according to January statement, of	6,385.05—$	184,350.50
Leaving a margin, according to December statement, of		108,859.51
		50,341.65

STATEMENT OF PUTNAM INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD.

Statement to Auditor, Jan. 1, 1871	$770,782.27
Statement to creditors	367,648.16
Shrinkage from January to Oct. 1	$403,134.17
Liabilities, $1,038,465, at 25 per cent	$401,617.00
Leaving a margin, according to January statement, of	379,165.00
Leaving a margin on statement to creditors of	106,131.00

THE "PEOPLE'S" AND THE LAMAR.

Another correspondent also sends us the following in relation to the collision between the People's Insurance Company of San Francisco and the Lamar of this city. We have referred to the position of the Lamar before, and mentioned the principal facts cited below, but present them again in connection with the recent action of the People's:

It was stated, in your money article on Monday, that the People's Insurance Company, with assets amounting to $400,000 and losses of $750,000, was paying only 25 cents on the dollar to its creditors. This is not the whole story. This amount of loss includes $252,000 on the policies of the Lamar of Chicago reinsured in the People's. The Lamar, in its last statement to the Auditor, made an exhibit of assets to the amount of $400,000, exclusive of 80 per cent due on its subscribed capital of $2,000,000.

Furthermore, the Lamar has $2,000,000 of subscribed capital by good, responsible parties, subject to a call of 80 per cent, or $1,600,000. Notwithstanding these facts, the late officers of the Lamar Company are using every effort to induce their policy-holders to accept the pittance of 25 cents from the People's Company in discharge of their entire liability; representing that the Lamar is dissolved, has no money, stock, or assets, and cannot pay anything.

STATE NATIONAL BANK, GALESBURG.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Galesburg, Ill., has been reorganized, and is now called the State National Bank. The capital is $200,000. The new Board of Directors have elected Hon. Francis Colton President. We cordially indorse the following from the *Daily Register*, of that city, in relation to Mr. Colton. It says:

Mr. Colton is too well known in this section of the country to require a fresh introduction at our hands. His business life has been a great success, and no man has more friends, or better deserves his great personal popularity. Formerly United States Consul at Venice, under President Lincoln, he was regarded by Mr. Seward, while Secretary of State, as one of the worthiest of our representatives abroad. Latterly confidential agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, he was sent to China, Japan, and the principal countries of Europe, to arrange for the "Trip Around the World," a transaction that has been highly complimented by the press of this country and Europe. He returned recently from this tour, for the purpose of making his home nearer headquarters at Omaha; but having been persuaded to accept the position tendered him yesterday, he is retained in Galesburg.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	[illegible]	115 1-4
5-20s of '62	109 7-8	110 1-8
5-20s of '62 (called)	109	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	109 7-8	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	110 1-8	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, January and July	110 1-8	[illegible]
5-20s of '67, January and July	110 1-8	[illegible]
5-20s of '68, January and July	112 1-4	[illegible]
10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5s (new issue)	[illegible]	110
U. S. Currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pac. Gold 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	100
Gold Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Coupons	108 1-2	[illegible]
Land Warrants—120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College Land Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Gold more active, closing strong at 108 7-8@109. Loans from flat to 5 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $25,000,000.

Governments strong and higher.

The stock market has shown more speculative buoyancy to-day than at any time for months past, and prices have been advanced on large transactions, irrespective of the intrinsic merit of the respective stocks. Since the 1 o'clock call 30,000 shares of Union Pacific stock have changed hands. The features of the day have been Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Northwestern, Wabash, St. Paul, Western Union, and Hannibal & St. Joseph. The latter made the greatest advance of day, the common raising from 55⅛ to 59⅞ and preferred from 67 to 71. In Pacific Mail shares a very large business was transacted. At the close the general reaction from the highest point was ½ to 1 per cent, while Hannibal & St. Joseph common fell off from 59½ to 56⅝.

Money easy at 5 and 6 per cent. The banks report a continued influx of currency, and money is pouring in from all points. To-day National Bank notes were offered free of interest for five days on condition that amount was returned in legal tender notes.

State bonds firm with advance in Tennessee and South Carolina.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	[illegible]	Coupons, '65	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	[illegible]	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
New	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]

State bonds:

Missouri	96 1-2	Virginia, old	[illegible]
Tennessee, old	65 1-2	N. Carolina, old	[illegible]
Tennessee, new	65 3-4	N. Carolina, new	30
Virginia, new	57		

Stocks closed:

Canton	[illegible]	N. J. C.	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
W. F. & Co.	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
N. Y. Central Scrip	[illegible]	Do pfd	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. C. & I. C.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	137	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Reading	114 1-2	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Mich. Cent.	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Union Pacific stock	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	[illegible]	C. P. do	102 3-4
R. I.	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax seed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn yesterday, for city consumption: 3,621 bu wheat; 3,699 bu corn; 135 bu oats; 304 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 52 cars wheat; 222 cars corn; 9 cars oats; 8 cars rye; 8 cars barley. Total, 301 cars, or 120,000 bu.

There was another season of weakness in produce circles to-day, all the leading articles sustaining a radical decline, in spite of a diminution in the volume of receipts, which reduced the offerings of current receipts. The weakening commenced in wheat, extended to corn, and then to provisions, holders of all suffering severely.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with light offerings, though New York was heavy. Sales were 150 brls at 87c, and 50 brls, at a country point, at 86c.

Dressed hogs were easier, but firm at the decline of 5@10c which ensued on a reported drop in live hogs and pork. The market opened at $4.75, and advanced to $4.80@4.85 at the close, the outside for choice. Light hogs were held much more firmly than heavy lots. Sales were 1,783 head.

Provisions were dull, and again lower, this being really the weakest day of the season. The receipts of live hogs were again large, and prices lower. Seeing this, the bear interest commenced to hammer away at pork, which soon became fearfully weak, while other products were not so weak, not being subject to the same speculative strain. Cash pork opened nominally at $12.95, and was afterward offered at $12.75, without buyers, but subsequently became somewhat firmer, as the short interest rallied to fill in at the decline, and again weakened at the close. The depressing influences seem to be that the production of mess pork has largely increased since the recent decline in cooperage, and that the demand for the article is expected to be much less this year than last, as the lumbering regions will be in great part supplied by the packing of interior towns in the country. Then the receipts of mess pork are large, and our shipments are principally of prime mess, so that our stock of mess is on the increase, with no prospect of a foreign demand, and a more restricted domestic inquiry than heretofore. To these arguments the bears add the prediction that the supply of hogs will be kept up to a point only limited by the ability to take them from the stock yards, all through the spring and summer. *Per contra*, the other side say that the packing returns of the city are too high by fully 50,000 head, and that the production of other places in the West has been similarly overestimated. Lard was dull to-day, and 5@10c lower ₽ 100 lbs. Meats were inquired for to a fair extent, but buyers insisted on a decline of ¼c ₽ lb, which all holders would not concede; hence transactions were limited. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $12.77½; do seller February, $12.80@12.85; do seller March, $13.00@13.05; do seller April, $13.25@13.30. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.60; do seller February, $8.60; do seller March, $8.87½; do seller April, $9.00. Green meats at 4c for shoulders; 5¾c for short ribs; 5¾c for short clear, and 6@[illegible] for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½c for shoulders; 6¼c for rough sides; 6½@6¾c for short ribs; [illegible] for short clear. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6½c. Sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Bacon quoted at 6@6½c for shoulders, 7@7½c for short ribs, 7½c for short clear, and 12@13c for hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c.

Sales were reported of 625 brls mess pork, seller the month, or cash, at $12.90, (last evening); 1,000 brls do, seller, at $12.77½; 250 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls do, seller 12 months, at $12.75; 500 brls do seller February, at $13.00; 1,100 brls do at $12.90; 500 brls at $12.85; 2,000 brls at $12.87½; 500 brls do seller last half February, at $13.00; 1,000 brls do seller March at $13.20; 250 brls do seller March at $13.12½; 500 brls do seller April, at $13.45; 250 tcs lard, at $8.50; 50 tcs do (kettled) at $9.00; 100 tcs do seller February, at $8.60; 750 tcs do seller March, at $8.85; 1,250 tcs do at $8.90; 40,000 lbs shoulders, at 4¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 4½c; 40,000 lbs do at 4¼c; 100 boxes do at 4¼c; 250 boxes do at 4½c; 1,000 pcs green hams, at 8¾c; 200,000 lbs green ribs at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 35 tcs sweet pickled hams at 9¼c; 100 tcs do at 8½c; 50,000 lbs clear rib at 5¾c; 100 boxes long clear at 6¾; 40,000 lbs short clear, seller February, at 6½c; 250 boxes do on private terms; 100 tcs yellow grease, at 6¾c.

Flour was dull and unchanged. Southern buyers generally held off, owing to reported heaviness in New York, and there was little local demand, but holders were firm, owing to the fact that stocks are light. Sales were reported of 20 brls white winter extras at $7.25; 100 brls spring extras at $6.62½; 400 brls do (part Glory) at $6.50; 80 brls do (low) at $5.10; 10 brls buckwheat flour at $6.00. Total, 610 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.50; 10 tons do at $16.00; and 10 tons middlings at $16.00, all on track.

Wheat was weak, at an average decline of ¾c, the assigned cause being the lower quotation in Liverpool, which was reported here yesterday afternoon, but so late that the news had not time to perform its perfect work before nightfall. There was about the usual amount of trading, the short interest filling in moderately at the decline, but not rapidly enough to keep the market steady. Seller February opened at $1.24½, and fell to $1.23¾ at the close. Seller last half do sold at $1.24½@1.24¾; seller this month at $1.22½@1.23¾; and seller March at $1.25½@1.26½, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27½; 23,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23; 10,000 bu do at $1.22½; 24,400 bu do at $1.22; [illegible] bu do at $1.22¼; 24,000 bu do at $1.22½; 15,200 bu do at $1.21¾; 800 bu do at $1.21½; 2,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.14½; 1,600 bu do at $1.14. Total, 107,600 bu.

Corn was less active, and ½c lower, New York being quoted tame, while the weakness in wheat also tended to depress it. Buyers were less numerous than sellers, the latter being quite anxious to dispose of the property which they have held off the market for a few days past, in full faith in an advance. The feeling was very weak. Cash No. 2 opened at 41c, and declined to 40⅝c at the close. Seller February sold at 41@41⅛c, [illegible] at 42@42⅛c, and seller May at 44⅜@45c, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 41c; 6,400 bu do at 40⅞c; 68,000 bu do at 40½c; 45,800 bu do at 40⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 40½c; 2,800 bu rejected at 38½c; 9,000 bu do at 38c; 400 bu ears at 38c, on track. Total, 138,000 bu.

Oats were dull and ½c lower, with no demand except for a few car lots for local use; for these 32½c was paid early, but the market closed at 32⅛c. Seller February sold at 32½c, seller April at 34@34¼c; and seller May at 36⅛@37c. Cash sales were 14,400 bu at 32½c; 1,200 bu at 32⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 29½c. Total, 16,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, but firmer, owing to light receipts, forming nearly the only exception to the general weakness. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 67½c; 400 bu do at 67½c; 2,000 bu do at 67c. Total, 4,000 bu. Rejected was nominal at 60@61c. Nothing doing in options.

Barley was dull, and again easier, being especially weak on the future. Seller February sold at 60c; seller the month at 62c; and seller 30 days at 57c. No. 3 was nominal at 48@49c. Cash sales were reported of 19,000 bu No. 2 at 60c; 400 bu rejected at 42c; 400 bu by sample at 68c; 400 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 64c. Total, 20,600 bu.

Messrs. Magill & Hall send us the following:

At the request of various persons interested in lake navigation, we hand you for publication the following summary of statistics we have compiled, showing the number and corn-carrying capacity of grain vessels laid up for the winter at Chicago, Milwaukee, and Racine; including all that class as high as B's, and having capacity for not less than 10,000 bushels each, except *propellers* engaged exclusively in the Lakes Michigan and Superior trades and those of the Northern Transportation Company:

At Chicago.	Capacity, bu.
9 propellers	245,000
23 barks	634,000
2 brigs	41,000
76 schooners	1,615,000
100 vessels	2,535,000

Last winter there were laid up here 159 grain vessels, having a joint corn-carrying capacity of 3,560,000 bushels.

We are informed that there are 18 grain vessels at Milwaukee, having capacity for about 300,000 bushels of wheat, being about 150,000 bushels less than that of the fleet laid up there last winter.

At Racine there are 5 vessels, having a capacity for 98,000 bushels of corn.

Of the vessels laid up here, 18 are loaded with something over a half-million bushels of grain, mostly corn; and two or three more are chartered to load soon. Very little grain has been laden in vessels at Milwaukee up to this time, and none at Racine.

The Peoria *Review* discusses the relative advantage of buying corn there, and at Chicago, for shipment East, by rail, and says: "If a shipper in Chicago wishes to send corn to New England, he must pay 45c per bushel, 4c storage, and 1c commission making, it costs him 47c per bushel before it leaves the city. He pays 1c a hundred for freight, which costs very nearly 50c per bushel. This makes it cost, in New England, nearly 97c per bushel—say 96c." That is the way in which some people magnify their office. On the day that was written, corn sold here at 41½c. (to-day at 40½c), the storage charge on this is 2c, and there are few men here who would not be satisfied with a commission of less than 1c per bushel, when some of our commission men are reported to be selling pork for 1c per brl. The *Review* charges THE TRIBUNE with having made a false assertion in regard to freights from Peoria; we printed a statement made on 'Change to the effect that Peoria freights were the same as from Chicago. We gave it as a statement made by others, not vouching for its truth. We will only add that the fact that rates from Peoria are advertised at 5c per 100 lbs more than from Chicago, does not prove that the difference of 5c per 100 lbs paid by shippers from Peoria.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was a shade firmer, closing at $1.23¾@1.24 seller February, and sellers at $1.22 cash. Corn was very quiet, but also firmer, closing at 40⅞c cash, and 41½c seller February.

The Chicago Daily Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

BUTTER—The market was without the slightest change. Both local and Eastern buyers were operating, but the demand from neither source was at all active, and sales dragged heavily for all save really choice grades. Prices underwent no quotable change, ranging as follows: Choice dairy, 28@34c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@18c; inferior to common grades, 7@13c.

BAGGING—All standard cotton seamless bags are firm and advancing. The stocks here and in the East are light, and, under a fair and increasing demand, a buoyant tone pervaded the market. Gunnies are also tending higher. Other goods in the line are steady. We note an advance in Stark, Lewiston, and Philadelphia, and revise our list as follows: Stark, 37½c; Lewiston, 35c; Philadelphia, 36c; American, 34½c; Montauk, 34c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, singles, 17@22c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Prices were steady and unchanged. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $2.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₽ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₽ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₽ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $1.00@[illegible] ₽ brl.

BEANS—The demand was only fair, and, under a liberal supply, previous rates were more than sustained. We quote as follows: Common, $1.50@1.65; medium, $1.75@1.85; good to choice, $2.00@2.25.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at the recent decline. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₽ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00; and choice hurl at $140.00@150.00.

COOPERAGE—Is in good supply and easier. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, iron-bound, do at $1.90; wood-bound do, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $24.00@28.00 for pork barrels, and $8.00@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—This market presented nothing new worthy of note. A light trade was reported and the prevalent feeling was by no means firm. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 13½@16c; do, imitation, 14@15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—The demand continues moderate at the following range of prices: Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.50; Erie, 10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Wilmington, $6.00@6.50.

CIDER—Choice sweet cider is in demand at $7.50@8.00. Common lots were offering at $6.00@6.50.

EGGS—Fresh lots were in light supply, and sold readily at 25@27c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Nothing new was developed in this market. A light business was doing at the annexed quotations: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, 9@10c; new, 12½@13c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, old, $3.00@3.10; do new, $3.75@3.85; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@37c; peaches, pared, 22@28c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10½@11c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10c.

FISH—The demand continues steadily to improve, and both lake and saltwater descriptions are being held with greater firmness. No change was made in quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Only a moderate inquiry was reported for green fruits, and fruits were not particularly firm. Sales were slow at the following range: Apples from store, $3.00@4.25; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.50@7.00; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.50@11.50.

GROCERIES—Business was again dull to-day, and aside from coffees and sugars, both of which were very firm, the market seemed to be lacking in strength. The stocks are generally light, but are quite sufficient to meet present requirements. We repeat our quotations:

CANDLES—Star, 19@19½c.

COFFEES—Prime Rio coffee, 23@23½c; choice, do, 23½@24½c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 24½@26c; Costa Rica, 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, 23@24c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13¼@13¾c; A sugar, 13@13¼c; B do, 12¾@13c; XC do, 12½@12¾c; C do, 12@12½c; choice brown, 10@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9@11½c; molasses do, 9@10½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@[illegible].

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 40@45c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 7½@8c; standard 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7c; erasive, 5¾@6c; brown Windsor, 4@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c, common, 5@6c.

HAY—A liberal movement was witnessed, and for prime pressed hay the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Loose descriptions are plenty and weak. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.50@15.50; do loose pressed, $14.00@14.50; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There was but slight change in the condition of the hide market. The demand continues steadily fair, and, in sympathy with the Eastern market, the prevalent feeling is firm, all prime offerings being promptly taken at full prices. It will be noticed that the quotations of green frozen hides have been dropped ½c. The fact that many of the bundles now arriving are so thoroughly frozen as to make it impracticable to open and properly assort them, and thus avoid buying grubby hides at more than their market value, made the reduction of ½c a necessity. We quote: Green salted cured, light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@55c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues large, and the market remains firm at the advanced prices recently established. We repeat our list as follows:

Bar iron	
Horse-shoe iron	4 2-10@ 4 6-10c
Heavy band	5 5-10@ 6 c
Light band	4 8-10@ 5 4-10c
Hoop	5 2-10@ 6 4-10c
Oval	5 5-10@ 8 7-10c
Round and square	4 8-10@ 5 8-10c
Half oval and half round	4 2-10@ 8 1-10c
Russia iron, perfect	5 1-10@ 8 3-10c
Russia No. 1, stained	20 c
Sheet iron	18 c
Norway nailrods	5 4-10@ 6 3-10c
German plow steel	7 @ 8 c
Bessemer plow steel	9 @10 c
Spring and tire steel	10 3 4 @12 1-2 c
	9 @11 c

LEATHER—The market was fairly active, and prices were firm. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@36c; line, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, [illegible], $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 26@29c; upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, [illegible]@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, [illegible]c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, [illegible]c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@[illegible]; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, [illegible]c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@[illegible]; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoyne, per doz, $85.00@90.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is well supplied, notwithstanding the heavy drain since the fire, and prices are firm at the following range:

First and second clear	$48.00@50.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	37.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@44.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	
First and second clear siding, together	40.00
Common siding	23.00@25.00
Common flooring, dressed first	20.00@22.00
Common flooring dressed second	36.00@37.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	29.00@30.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	34.00@35.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	28.00@30.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantlin, 18@24 feet	20.00@22.00
Pickets, square	22.00@25.00
Pickets, flat	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00
Cedar posts round	16.00@18.00
Lath	20.00@22.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	4.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.25@ 2.75
	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at 3.25@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—No change was visible in the general features of this market. The demand continues steadily fair, and the tendency of prices is still upward. We quote: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do 12x12, $12.00; do 14x20, $12.50; do tern, $11.00. PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c. SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c. COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 35c. WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 16c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount.

NAILS—Remain firm at $4.75 rates; 10d to 60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d, per keg, $5.00; 6d, per keg, $5.25; 4d, per keg, $5.50; 3d, per keg, $6.25; fine 3d, per keg, $7.50; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.50.

OILS—There was a moderate movement in oils at about former rates, the general market ruling steady. We quote: Carbon, 25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 83c; do boiled, 88c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 90c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 77@78c.

POTATOES—Are still dull and weak. Choice lots were freely offered at 90c@$1.00, while common mixed were a drug at 80@90c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Prices were without important change, sales making at the following quotations: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $2.50@4.00; turkeys, do, 9@11½c; goose do, per doz, $8.00@10.00; do live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00; quail, $1.40@1.50; rabbits, $1.25.

SALT—Is steady at the recent decline. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Were steady at previous prices, at $4.10@4.40 for timothy; $6.00@6.10 for clover; $7.00 for mammoth do; and $1.00 for Hungarian.

TEAS—We quote prices steady as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@[illegible]; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 90c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There was a fair business at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 90c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 55@70c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 21@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black pound, 68@70c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $11.50@12.00; maple, $12.00@13.00; hickory, $13.00@[illegible]; slabs, $7.50@8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Remains firm and nominally unchanged.

Washed, fine, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, medium, in good condition	[illegible]
Washed, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed, coarse	[illegible]
Tub-washed, prime condition	[illegible]
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	[illegible]

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 5@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,216	14,359	1,343
Tuesday	3,516	14,258	2,129
Wednesday	1,719	19,318	2,118
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	8,582	47,983	5,590
Same time 1871	6,969	63,065	5,099
[illegible]	2,371	18,469	927

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday			
Tuesday	1,261	2,250	
Wednesday	1,704	2,130	1,719
Total	3,065	4,380	1,719

CATTLE—So far as good to choice shipping grades were concerned the market was fairly active, and previous rates were firmly sustained, but common grades were more or less neglected, and, while not quotably lower, prices ruled weak and irregular. The tenor of Eastern advices, though less cheerful than yesterday and Monday, were not discouraging, and, as the supply of well matured beeves was moderate, holders were enabled to realize promptly and generally at satisfactory prices, sales making at $4.75@5.00 for medium; at $5.20@5.75 for good to choice; and at $6.37½@6.75 for extra. The outside figure was paid for a drove of 20 head, averaging 1,749 lbs. Mitchell, Brown & Thompson were the salesmen. Butchers and feeders bought on a somewhat limited scale—the former at $3.00@4.50, and the latter at $3.00@4.00. Thin rough mixed lots, of which there were not a few, were almost wholly neglected, and for such the market was lower.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25a6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5 old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.80a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200a1,300 lbs	5.25a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000a1,200 lbs	4.75a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a1,100 lbs	3.25a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700a1,050 lbs	3.00a4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a3.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price.
15	fair shipping steers	1,135	$4.70
20	butchers' stock	943	3.50
10	butchers' stock	920	3.00
26	good steers	1,313	5.40
30	smooth fleshy steers	1,121	4.70
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,102	4.75
16	good shipping steers	1,288	4.85
52	good shipping steers	1,232	5.12½
80	choice shipping steers	1,220	5.75
15	good shipping steers	1,280	5.50
16	good shipping steers	1,121	5.25
12	butchers' stock	1,021	4.25
18	fair shipping steers	1,313	5.12½
16	fair shipping steers	1,226	5.12½
18	fair shipping steers	1,280	5.50
20	butchers' stock	1,082	4.65
16	fleshy steers	1,167	4.90
17	fleshy steers	1,060	4.80
16	good fat steers	1,153	5.30
34	medium steers	1,100	4.75
18	medium steers	1,240	5.00
15	good steers	1,255	5.25
20	extra steers	1,749	6.75
12	extra steers	1,501	6.37½
34	good steers	1,270	3.50
17	good steers	1,201	5.40
32	butchers' stock	1,000	4.25
26	stockers	988	2.75
16	cows	947	4.12½

HOGS—The market opened fairly active, and a few early sales were effected at prices well up to those current at the close of trade yesterday, but the demand soon lost all semblance of activity and prices gradually eased off in favor of buyers, the market closing "flat" at 10c decline. The extreme range of prices was $3.90@4.60, though few sold over $4.35, and not many below $4.10, the ruling prices being $4.00@4.10 for common, $4.15@4.20 for medium, and $4.25@4.40 for good to really choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	263	$4.30	421	219	$4.20	87	212	$4.37½
48	280	4.40	96	248	4.45	60	230	4.17½
121	221	4.10	58	207	4.30	47	283	4.30
62	230	4.00	71	200	4.00	65	212	4.10
167	232	4.35	22	290	4.35	76	221	4.30
44	266	4.45	48	218	4.00	71	238	4.27½
40	402	4.40	44	159	4.00	63	205	4.35
36	340	4.40	29	185	4.00	59	324	4.40
28	289	4.45	97	205	4.50	53	279	4.20
49	249	4.20	65	235	4.35	41	446	4.60
68	186	4.20	69	282	4.20	50	289	4.35
45	251	4.40	29	422	4.60	118	227	3.90
59	243	4.40	48	236	4.25	56	280	4.30
76	250	4.40	51	308	4.35	41	408	4.50
47	262	4.30	35	224	4.25	41	307	4.45
56	320	4.35	54	270	4.00	62	216	4.05
60	301	4.25	98	348	4.40	70	225	4.00
58	300	4.30	71	200	4.10	73	192	4.00
371	190	4.00	23	322	4.30	64	232	4.10
91	250	4.40	67	191	4.00	150	235	4.30
49	174	4.20	54	270	4.20	149	292	4.35
89	170	4.15	54	280	4.20	43	304	4.30
129	200	4.20						

SHEEP—Continue in good demand and notwithstanding the large receipts, prices were pretty well sustained, sales making at about yesterday's range. We quote at $4.50@4.75 for common; $5.00@5.75 for medium, and $6.00@7.00 for good to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Jan. 17—5:00 p. m.—Consols, 92⅜. Bonds, '62, 92⅜; '65, 93¼; '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 92¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—Bonds of '62, 96⅝.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Rentes, 56f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17—Evening.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland, 10⅛d; Orleans, 10⅜d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 26@30s.

Provisions—Cumberland middles, 33s 6d; short ribs, 34s 3d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Some of the leading jobbing houses are pretty busy, and are disposing of most of their wares at a slight concession from the new scale of prices fixed by the agents. The most important changes that have occurred to-day are the advance in Masonville and B. Slater & Son's cambrics to 12½c, and Manville rolled jaconets to the same price. Heavy brown sheetings are in fair request at 13@15½c. Printing cloths scarce and firm at 7⅛c, and printed calicoes 11@11½c. Wamsutta and New York Mills muslins are in request at 20@21c, respectively. Blackstone fine cottons are advanced to 16c; Hope to 15c; Lonsdale cambrics to 23c; Silesias to 14½c, and paper cambrics to 12c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 70 cars, making the supply 35[illegible] cars, an increase of 220 cars over last week. Market fairly active, and with fair demand; prices unchanged. Sales of 380 Ohio steers av 1,090 to 1,560 lbs, [illegible]; 240 Indiana, av 1,090 to 1,400 lbs, [illegible]; Illinois, av 1,117 to 1,390 lbs, [illegible]; 35 Kentucky, av 1,140 to 1,450 lbs, [illegible]; 120 Missouri, av 1,344 lbs, $5.87½.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply, 825 head; market active; good demand; prices steady for Canada stock; Western ¼@½c lower. Sales of 460 Indiana sheep, av 108 lbs, $6.25; 100 Michigan, av 89 to 99 lbs, $6.25@6.40; 400 Canada sheep, av 109 to 130 lbs, $6.12½@6.62½; 300 Canada lambs, av 77 to 92 lbs, $7.12½@7.62½.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady. Sales at $4.35@4.50; bulk of sales at $4.45.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.23½; No. 2, $1.21. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 32½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2, 40½. Rye steady; No. 1, 67. Barley steady; No. 2, 61c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; $12.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 red offered at $1.48; No. 2 held at $1.40@1.41. Corn steady at 54c. Oats held nominally at 45c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, but unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—COTTON—A shade firmer, but not quotably higher; middling 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and active; extra family, $6.75. Wheat in demand, but receipts light at $1.60@1.70. Corn, oats and rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.75 for large lots. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 7⅝c; sugar cured hams, 13½c plain; 13½c packed. Bulk meats active and strong: shoulders, 5¼@5½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 6¾c packed. Lard in fair demand at 9@10¼c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales at $13.12½. Lard quiet and unchanged; for steam, 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; 5½@6⅛@6½c. Bacon quiet and held firmly; shoulders, 6¼c; sides, 7½@7⅝c.

HOGS—In good demand; $4.35@4.60. Receipts, 6,400.

WHISKEY—Steady, at 88c.

GREEN MEATS—Quiet; 4¼c, 5¼c, 8c, and 8½c for medium to light.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra white Michigan, $1.58; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.53½; amber Michigan, $1.46½; No. 2 red, $1.41½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 47½@47¾c; low mixed, 47@47½c. Oats dull and nominal.

HOGS—Steady, at $5.00@5.12½.

CLOVER SEED—Steady at $6.20.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged, owing to the meagre shipping facilities. Wheat dull and unchanged; buyers off; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.31. Corn dull and lower; mixed on track, 40@41c; No. 2, at East St. Louis, in elevator, 42½c; do this side, 39@39½c. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2 on track, 35@36½c; do in elevator, 37½c. Barley, unchanged. Rye firm; No. 2, 80c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 13c. Dry salt meat, only order demand; shoulders, 5@5½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½c, all packed. Bacon quiet; all orders filled; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Lard, no sales.

HOGS—Steady at $3.90@4.30; bulk of sales at $4.10@4.20.

CATTLE—Unchanged; $2.50@5.25.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—COTTON—Steady; middling uplands at 21⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.25; common to good extra, $6.50@6.85; good to choice, $6.90@7.40; white wheat Western extra, $7.35@7.80; extra Ohio, $6.75@7.45; St. Louis, $6.90@9.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 spring in store, $1.53@1.56; No. 1 spring, in store, $1.57@1.60; winter red Western, $1.60@1.64; amber, $1.66@1.70; white, $1.65@1.75; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.55; Northwestern Club, delivered, $1.56. Rye quiet; Western, 92c. Barley steady; Western, 87@90c. Malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 73,000 bu; new mixed Western and yellow, afloat, 72@73c; white Western, 75c; old Western mixed, in store, 75c. Oats dull and scarcely so firm; receipts, 22,000 bu; Western and Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Firm at 40@42c.

HOPS—Quiet; 35@52c for 1871; 20@30c for 1870; 10@20c for 1869; 10@15c for 1868.

LEATHER—In fair demand; hemlock sole, 26@[illegible]; California, 25@28c; Orinoco, 24@27c.

WOOL—Firm; extra Ohio, 68@70c; pulled, 60@67c; Texas, 41@48c; fall-clip California, 37@40c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 19½@21½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 9½@9¾c; Cuba, 9½c. Molasses firm; New Orleans, 45@[illegible]. Rice firm, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½@24c.

TURPENTINE—Very firm at 69@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $14.50; old, $13.90; prime, $12.00; new prime mess, $13.50@14.00. Beef steady, unchanged. Dressed hogs a shade firmer at $5.75. Cut meats inactive; shoulders, 5¾@6c; hams, 9@11c; middles dull; short clear, 7½@[illegible]; long clear, 7½c; short rib, 7¼c. Lard a shade easier; No. 1 to prime steam, 9⅝c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 11@26c; State, 22@[illegible].

CHEESE—Firm; 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, superfine dull, $6.87½; double firm, $7.87½@8.00; treble scarce, at $9.00. Corn quiet, at 73c. Oats, [illegible].

HAY—Lower; prime, $31.00; choice, $32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $14.25. Bacon—[illegible]

Shoulders dull, 7c; [illegible] clear, [illegible]. Lard scarce; good export demand; tierces, 9⅝c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; inferior, [illegible]; fair to fully fair, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]. Molasses—Demand good; inferior, [illegible]; common, 50@52c; fair, [illegible]; prime to strictly prime, [illegible]. Coffee unchanged, at 18@21½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 10½; sight, ½ discount; gold, [illegible].

COTTON—Quiet; sales 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 19½c; low middlings, 20½c; middling, 21⅜c; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, Havre, [illegible]; stock, 19,147 bales. The steamer [illegible], with 800 bales of cotton, sunk in the upper Red River. No lives lost.

WHISKEY—At [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; Ohio, $7.25@7.50; Minnesota, $8.00@8.25; Wisconsin, $7.50. Wheat less active; red Western, $1.64; [illegible]. Rye, 90@95c. Corn dull; new yellow, 66@67c; white, 65c; [illegible] mixed Western, [illegible]. Oats steady; white, 54@55c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; pork, $14.50. Lard, 9½c.

WHISKEY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat and corn dull. Oats dull at 53@56c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer at $14.75. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c; sides, 7½c; clear rib, 8c; sugar-cured hams, 11c.

WHISKEY—95c.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A FULL STOCK OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
Window Shades.
178 WEST MADISON-ST.
ALEX. DRAKE.

MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery,
Bethesda Mineral Spring Water,

Which has proven so effectual in curing BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, and all affections of Kidney and Bladder, is doing wonders in restoring many who have had failing health for years, and unable to find anything to reach their case until trying this.

J. W. MILLS, Agent for Illinois.
Wholesale and Retail Supply Depot, [illegible] Wabash-av., Chicago.

STEAM DYE HOUSE.

Boston Fancy Steam Dye House.

AUGUST SCHWARTZ, at the old place, [illegible] Illinois-st., has reopened, with all new machinery, and is ready to do all work in first class style, as before the fire. Would be pleased to see his old patrons, as all others wanting work done in his line.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved December 21, 1871, entitled "An Act for the construction of a public building at Chicago, Illinois," and of instructions received from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this office up to Thursday, the 1st day of February, 1872, at 12 m., for the sale to the Government of any one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest to Block 113, School Section Addition; that is to say, any one of the blocks within the boundary of Randolph-st. on the north, Jackson-st. on the south, Wabash-av. on the east, and Fifth-av. on the west, in the city of Chicago, Illinois. It is desirable, in submitting proposals, that the several proprietors in each block should unite in making a single proposition for the sale to the Government of the entire block. Each proposal must specify the limit of time within which the Government shall have the privilege of taking the lands on the terms offered. Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for sale to the Government of block, or portion of block, bounded by ——sts."

Proposals should be addressed to Jas. E. McLean, Collector of Customs, Chicago, Illinois.

JAS. E. McLEAN, Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Cause and Cure of Consumption.

The primary cause of Consumption is derangement of the digestive organs. This derangement produces deficient nutrition and assimilation. By assimilation I mean that process by which the nutriment of the food is converted into blood, and thence into the solids of the body. Persons with digestions thus impaired having the slightest predisposition to pulmonary disease, or if they take cold, will be very liable to have Consumption of the Lungs in some of its forms; and I hold that it will be impossible to cure any case of Consumption without first restoring a good digestion and healthy assimilation. The very first thing to be done is to cleanse the stomach and bowels from all diseased mucus and slime which are clogging these organs so that they cannot perform their functions, and then rouse up and restore the liver to a healthy action. For this purpose, the surest and best remedy is Schenck's Mandrake Pills. These pills clean the stomach and bowels of all dead and morbid slime that is causing disease and decay in the whole system. They will clear out the liver of all diseased bile that has accumulated there, and rouse it up to a new and healthy action, by which natural and healthy bile is secreted.

The stomach, bowels, and liver are thus cleansed by the use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills; but there remains in the stomach an excess of acid, the organ is torpid, and the appetite poor. In the bowels, the lacteals are weak, and requiring strength and support. It is in a condition like this that Schenck's Seaweed Tonic proves to be the most valuable remedy ever discovered. It is alkaline, and its use will neutralize all excess of acid, making the stomach sweet and fresh; it will give permanent tone to this important organ, and create a good, hearty appetite, and prepare the system for the first process of a good digestion, and ultimately make good, healthy, living blood. After this preparatory treatment, what remains to cure most cases of Consumption is the free and persevering use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. The Pulmonic Syrup nourishes the system, purifies the blood, and is readily absorbed into the circulation, and thence distributed to the diseased lungs. There it ripens all morbid matters, whether in the form of abscesses or tubercles, and then assists Nature to expel all the diseased matter in the form of free expectoration, when once it ripens. It is then, by the great healing and purifying properties of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, that all ulcers and cavities are healed up sound, and my patient is cured.

The essential thing to be done in curing Consumption is to get up a good appetite and a good digestion, so that the body will grow in flesh and get strong. If a person has diseased lungs, a cavity or abscess there, the cavity cannot heal, the matter cannot ripen, so long as the system is below par. What is necessary to cure is a new order of things, a good appetite, a good nutrition, the body to grow in flesh and get fat; then Nature is helped, the cavities will heal, the matter will ripen and be thrown off in large quantities, and the person regain health and strength. This is the true and only plan to cure Consumption, and if a person is very bad, if the lungs are not entirely destroyed, or even if one lung is entirely gone, if there is enough vitality left in the other to heal up, there is hope.

I have seen many persons cured, with only one sound lung, live and enjoy life to a good old age. This is what Schenck's medicines will do to cure Consumption. They will clean out the stomach, sweeten and strengthen it, get up a good digestion, and give Nature the assistance she needs to clear the system of all the disease that is in the lungs, whatever the form may be.

It is important that, while using Schenck's medicines, care should be exercised not to take cold; keep in-doors in cool and damp weather; avoid night air, and take out-door exercise only in a genial and warm sunshine.

I wish it distinctly understood that when I recommend a patient to be careful in regard to taking cold while using my medicines, I do so for a special reason. A man who has but partially recovered from the effects of a bad cold is far more liable to a relapse than one who has been entirely cured, and it is precisely the same in regard to consumption. So long as the lungs are not perfectly healed, just so long is there imminent danger of a full return of the disease. Hence it is that I so strenuously caution pulmonary patients against exposing themselves to an atmosphere that is not genial and pleasant. Confirmed consumptives' lungs are a mass of sores, which the least change of atmosphere will inflame. The grand secret of my success with my medicines consists in my ability to subdue inflammation instead of provoking it, as many of the faculty do. An inflamed lung cannot with safety to the patient be exposed to the biting blasts of winter or the chilling winds of spring or autumn. It should be carefully shielded from all irritating influences. The utmost caution should be observed in this particular, as without it a cure under almost any circumstances is an impossibility.

The person should be kept on a wholesome and nutritious diet, and all the medicines continued until the body has restored to it the natural quantity of flesh and strength.

I was myself cured by this treatment of the worst kind of consumption, and have lived to get fat and hearty these many years, with one lung mostly gone. I have cured thousands since, and very many have been cured by this treatment whom I have never seen.

About the 1st of January I expect to take possession of my new building at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where I shall be pleased to give advice to all who may require it.

Full directions accompany all my remedies, so that a person in any part of the world can be readily cured by a strict observance of the same.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D., Philadelphia.

Price of Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

For sale by Druggists in the Northwest generally.

"Prepare for the Cholera."

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

Since an experience of more than 40 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH-BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty-st., New York. P. O. Box [illegible].

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES,

Founder and Conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, in 1850, and for the past 12 years of St. [illegible] and [illegible], Chicago, Ill., since the Great Fire moved to [illegible] West Madison-st., [illegible] greatest Specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic DISEASES, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, etc. [illegible] corner of May. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultations and communications are strictly inviolable.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN,

Has for the last twelve years, in Chicago, gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Send for his circulars. Rooms separate—you see only the Doctor. Consultation free. OFFICE, 466 SOUTH STATE-ST., formerly 179 South Clark-st.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

The longest engaged and most successful physician in the West in all Chronic and Special Diseases (formerly 192 Washington-st.), [illegible]. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge. Send stamp for circular. Separate rooms.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.

THE SENATE AND THE TARIFF.

The Senate Committee of Finance, on Tuesday, reported the House bills repealing the duties on coal and salt, with an amendment consolidating them, and making a general amendment of the tariff law. This weak attempt to deceive the country is too transparent. It is extremely ridiculous. This device to prevent action on the House bills is a direct insult to the country,—an equivocation unworthy of the Senate, and by no means creditable to the Finance Committee.

In the first place, it is written in the Constitution that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. The House, last March, passed a bill repealing the duties on coal, and another bill repealing the duty on salt. By a legislative trick, sanctioned by a caucus, the Senate avoided action on these bills at the last session, and now, after six weeks' deliberation, instead of reporting the House bills and acting on them directly, the Committee propose to usurp the exclusive prerogative of the House, by proposing for enactment a law reversing generally the whole revenue law of the country. That such a bill as the Committee has reported will ever pass, or ought to pass, no person expects; the Committee which reported it can certainly have no such expectation; it is, therefore, a mere evasion of the duty to act on the House bills, an insolent defiance of the popular will, and a weak attempt to deceive the country by a transparent fraud.

The bill which the Senate Committee reports is of itself a monstrosity, intended to preserve all the abuses of the present tariff, and to perpetuate a system of robbery which has no precedent in the legislation of civilized nations. Senators grossly deceive themselves when they assume that popular intelligence will not understand this scheme to prevent a repeal of taxation, which, while it produces no revenue, is of the most extortionate and oppressive character. We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and, outside of the tribes of office-holders, the people have a deeper interest in the measure of taxation to which they are to be subjected, than they have in the election of any particular persons to office. The days of mere man-worship, and for the election of Presidents because of the personal glory of candidates, have passed, and each voter will demand that the proportion of his daily, weekly, and annual earnings, now confiscated for the private gain of monopolists, shall be reduced, and, to effect that reduction, he will vote without reference to party divisions. Do these gentlemen in the Senate, who are guilty of this act of evasion, propose that the Republican party shall enter the next Presidential election championing the present intolerable tariff? Are they prepared to go before the people defending the prohibitory duty on salt and coal, on blankets and cheap woollen clothing? Are they prepared to tell the people of the country that they shall pay 50 per cent more for every pound of iron they use, and 80 per cent more for their steel, than it is offered to them for; and that these taxes are not paid into the Treasury, but to a few monopolists, part of whose business is to make and unmake Senators and Representatives? The Republicans of the United States Senate underrate the popular intelligence if they suppose that the country will vote to perpetuate such enormities, and longer consent to be robbed for the personal gain of any private corporations or organizations. The country is prepared to pay all the taxes needed for revenue, but not another dollar as bounty to the combination for whose benefit the whole country is taxed.

THE IMBROGLIO WITH RUSSIA.

The circumstances out of which the present misunderstanding between Prince Gortschakoff and the Washington Administration grew are, as nearly as we can come at them, as follows: M. de Catacazy, the Russian Minister, who has lately been recalled from Washington at Secretary Fish's request, is a diplomatist in whose skill Prince Gortschakoff places great confidence. He was, therefore, selected, notwithstanding his lack of rank and reputation at home, to represent Russia at the United States Capital, his special mission being to prevent the acceptance by America of the terms which Great Britain should propose for the settlement of the Alabama dispute and other causes of difference between this Government and the Court of St. James. That he came here with specific instructions to that effect, seems now to be generally admitted. Such is the statement of the *Hamburger Correspondent*, a neutral authority, and such is the inevitable inference from Catacazy's proceedings after reaching America, and Gortschakoff's action in relation to the matter. Catacazy's errand was a bad one, being an intrigue against the peace and welfare of two nations, one of which was especially friendly to the Government of the intriguing Ambassador. Perhaps, however, both Catacazy's errand, and his mode of going about it, were reconcilable with maxims of European diplomacy. For instance, Benedetti was instructed to bring on a war with Prussia by his manner of addressing the King of that nation; and it is sometimes recognized as the legitimate office of a diplomat to plunge two nations in war, in order that his own may derive an incidental benefit from the event. Russia had especial incentive (morally sinister, to be sure,) to prevent the development of a cordial feeling between John Bull and Brother Jonathan,—hence Catacazy and his mission.

Which he went about with all his vigor, and in which he might have succeeded to his master's satisfaction but for the stubborn habit which the Yankee has of looking out for number one and caring very little for the advice of impertinent busybodies. So, about the same time that the Treaty of Washington was signed, Secretary Fish discovered the part which Catacazy had been playing, inside and outside the columns of the New York papers. Then it was that the blunders, or, to say the least, the *gaucherie*, of our representatives in diplomacy began to display themselves and to enter into the account.

Acting upon a very proper resentment of the impertinence and injury which Catacazy had put upon us, Secretary Fish sent to Minister Curtin, our Envoy at St. Petersburg, a rather *brusque* despatch concerning the affair, the contents of which were made known to the Russian Government, greatly to the indignation of Gortschakoff, on the return of that Prince from some wanderings which he was making. This despatch, together with certain other State secrets, was, through the graceful *abandon* of Simon Cameron, our new social ornament at the head of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, let loose in the public press; whereat Gortschakoff, as might be expected, became more wrathful still. The President, too, contributed his little brand to feed the flame of international jealousy, by making an unprecedented and apparently unnecessary appeal to Congress on the subject,—the misunderstanding being, at the time of his message, entirely an affair of the Foreign Offices of the two countries concerned. This was about the time of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, whose appointed *chaperon* and attendant in this country was Minister Catacazy. The President's message set forth, without much circumlocution, that Catacazy was no gentleman. As if this were not enough to break the back of Gortschakoff's patience, another straw was added, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Mr. Kramer, the representative of this Government at the Court of Copenhagen. The following credible version of Kramer's exploit would indicate that that gentleman, however well he may have succeeded as a minister of the Gospel, is not well up in the duties of a Minister Resident:

> It seems that, at a dinner-party at the house of the German Minister at Copenhagen, where all the resident diplomats were present, Mr. Kramer said he had received a letter from his Government containing an explanation of the Catacazy affair, and that he would read it to them. The Russian Minister objected to this proceeding, as the place was not suitable, and as it was an affair which did not concern all the world. Mr. Kramer said something about maintaining the honor of his country, and rose with the letter in his hand. The Russian Minister then rose to go, as he could not listen to it; when the host interposed, and said that he could not allow the letter to be read in his house, as it would be an insult to his colleagues. The American Minister then sat down again, but said he would then call on every person present the next day and read it separately. This he did, and they, of course, reported it to their Governments.

This affair has, it is reported, added greatly to the irritation at St. Petersburg, and created much scandal at all the European Courts. These are now all agog with anxious anticipations of an open rupture between the two nations, of whose conspicuous friendliness they have all been somewhat jealous hitherto. The misunderstanding is by no means settled yet, the State Department at Washington being now in anticipation of an energetic note from Gortschakoff, the contents of which will be looked for with interest. There is not much probability of a war growing out of this affair; but it seems likely that the exceptional friendliness which has heretofore existed between the two countries may be subjected to a cooling process before we hear the last of it.

QUALIFICATIONS OF JURORS.

An important bill has been introduced in the New York Assembly, endorsed by Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett, providing that the previous formation or expression of opinion, in reference to the guilt or innocence of a party on trial, shall not disqualify a person from jury service, provided the person swear to render an impartial verdict under the evidence. The bill aims at a feature in the empanelling of juries which has long been considered a defect by the ablest members of the bar, and by thoughtful people in general. Under existing statutory provisions, formation of an opinion is made cause for peremptory challenge, and thus, in any celebrated case, the entire list of intelligent men in a panel may be exhausted, and the defendant be compelled to rest his fate in the hands of twelve clowns; while it is only the unimportant case which may enlist the service of an intelligent jury. We fail to see why a cause is prejudiced because it is in the hands of a man who has formed an opinion, provided he does not allow that opinion to become a prejudice, and he swears to render an impartial verdict from the evidence. In these days of journalistic enterprise, it is impossible for any man of ordinary intelligence to avoid forming an opinion on any case of public interest. But this opinion is not necessarily final. It is based only on the facts as far as furnished, and may be strengthened, or even removed, by the additional testimony elicited. In most cases, his opinion is based upon an equal admixture of facts and public rumor. If the facts and rumors are confirmed by subsequent evidence, the opinion is changed; if not, it remains. Most persons believe that the earth revolves around the sun, but, if new facts were brought forward which conclusively proved the reverse, it is not probable that the previous opinion would be prejudiced against them. Of course, if a prejudice has become so deep-rooted as to interfere with an honest expression of opinion, the man should be rejected at once; but these cases are extremely rare. Every honest man's opinion is open to conviction, and in such a man's hands a defendant can always rely upon justice. On the other hand, does not the very fact that a man is ignorant of what is transpiring about him argue a degree of ignorance, or at least of indifference, which should unfit him for jury service? Let us suppose that a great public fraud or a dreadful murder has been committed. The daily journals present what information, official and otherwise, can be obtained, and discuss it in its various bearings, both pro and con. The public take it up and discuss it. It is a matter of common talk at every fireside. At last, the accused comes for trial, and a jury is to be selected to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence. Is the man who has heard nothing about this matter, which has been agitating the community for weeks perhaps, a better inquisitor than the man who has already possessed himself of all the facts which have come to light, and is prepared to have them tested by sworn evidence, and receive whatever additional facts may be elicited by official investigation? Under the present system, ignorance is the first qualification of a juror, and ignorance always carries prejudice with it. Under a system of intelligence, there is hope for exact justice, and no man need fear to place his cause in intelligent hands. It is to be hoped that the experiment may be tried in New York, which affords an ample field, and, if it works well there, that its adoption may be universal.

RAILROAD AID BONDS.

In July, 1870, the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan, in construing the Constitution of that State, decided that the Legislature had no power to authorize municipal corporations to issue bonds in aid of railroad companies; and, consequently, that all bonds issued by such corporations for that purpose were void. About $1,500,000 of such bonds had been issued prior to that decision. The holders of these bonds have since brought suit in the United States Court for Michigan, and the Court has decided that it is not bound by the decision of the State Court in the construction of the State Constitution, and that all bonds issued prior to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State are valid, though it admits that the validity of any bonds issued after that decision may be questionable.

This decision of the Federal Court in Michigan is a step beyond that of the United States Supreme Court in the Iowa cases. In the latter cases, the Supreme Court of Iowa, in a series of decisions extending over several years, held that the issue of such railroad bonds was legal under the Constitution and laws of that State. Subsequently, the State Court reversed its own decision on the subject; and held that the issue of such bonds was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States held that all bonds issued during the years when the State Court held them to be legal, having been sanctioned by the legislative and judicial authorities of the State, and held by purchasers in good faith, must be regarded as valid, but that bonds issued after the State Court had changed its judgment were not valid,—the Supreme Court of the United States in each case following and adopting the construction placed on the State Constitution by the State Court.

In the case of the Michigan bonds, however, the question had never been before the State Courts until the decision in July, 1870, and there had been no judicial confirmation or sanction of the issue of the bonds. The Federal Court of Michigan has, therefore, overruled the State Court in its construction of the State Constitution, which is something the Supreme Court of the United States refused to do in the Iowa cases. The question involved is one purely of State law, and it looks as if, in the rapid march to centralization, the judiciary of the States is to be blotted out of existence, even for the purpose of expounding purely local laws.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of Michigan, the Legislature submitted to the people of that State two amendments to the State Constitution; one making the issue of railroad bonds legal, and the other making those already issued valid, and both amendments were voted down by the people. The Federal District Court now overrules the State Supreme Court, and also the refusal of the people to amend the State Constitution. The case, however, is yet to be heard at Washington, before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Pennsylvanians are manifesting a desire for the renomination of Mr. Colfax for the Vice Presidency, and their newspapers indicate, with some degree of triumph, that this is the way to head off Speaker Blaine, whose nomination they oppose since he manifested a just and independent spirit in making up his Committees, and refused to pack the Ways and Means in the interest of High Protection rings and combinations.

We are inclined to think that the Pennsylvanians are thrashing themselves into needless fury on this subject. If they would just keep quiet, they would find that their votes would not be solicited for Speaker Blaine's nomination. The Speaker's personal friends are, and have been, well advised that he did not regard himself as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and would not have his name presented to the National Convention. It is equally well known that the Speaker has, on all suitable occasions, freely expressed himself in favor of Mr. Colfax's renomination.

The report that the Rothschilds had made a proposal to take $400,000,000 or $600,000,000 of United States bonds, bearing 5, 4½, and 4 per cent interest, provided certain conditions should be complied with, one of those conditions being that the interest should be made payable in London, is now denied. The denial goes so far as to insinuate that the story was gotten up by the Syndicate whose operations are now undergoing investigation in the Committee of Ways and Means. We are reminded by this circumstance that, at the time the last 5 per cent loan was syndicated, the telegraph seemed to be very much under the control of the Syndicators, and that the most wild and improbable stories went over the wires unchallenged for weeks. For instance, it was asserted as a fact that, on a certain day, Mr. H. D. Cooke sauntered into the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and made a deposit of twenty-five million dollars in gold coin, this being the first payment on a subscription of one hundred and thirty millions. It now turns out that this was a pure fiction; and it is yet to be shown that Mr. Cooke or his Syndicate ever deposited a dollar in the Treasury, although it is now confessed that they drew out from that institution about $1,900,000.

Washington despatches state that the Committee of Ways and Means will probably report the facts in relation to the Syndicate without comment or recommendation. We have freely expressed the opinion that Mr. Boutwell committed a glaring infraction of law when he temporarily increased the public debt by $130,000,000, in the face of a statute which declared that he should not increase it at all, under any circumstances. If it were true that the Rothschilds were now offering to take our bonds at 4½ and 4 per cent interest, that fact would take away the only defence that Mr. Boutwell has ever offered for his conduct, for it would show that he not only gave the Syndicate three months' interest on the new bonds before they paid the money for them, but that he made a bad trade on the bonds; having committed the Government to pay 5 per cent interest for thirty years, while responsible parties are now offering to lend at 4½ and 4. But it is not probable that the Rothschilds have made this offer, or any other. It is more likely that the Syndicate find their mouths watering for another taste, and that they have concocted the despatch for a purpose which will eventually be represented by a digit standing at the left hand of a long row of ciphers.

Now come the dyers. As an evidence of the way tariff bills are made up, and how each item is fixed for the benefit of some particular corporation and interest at the expense of the public, we refer to the claim of the New York Dyeing and Printing Company. It appears that, under the tariff tinkerings of 1861 and 1864, the tax on French merinoes and delaines, and general dress-goods for women and children, when imported in the gray or uncolored state, shall be 5 per cent less than the same goods when imported dyed or colored. In 1867, there was a company started, somewhere at the East, to manufacture printed delaines, and, of course, Congress was appealed to, and increased the tax on the foreign goods, and left out the distinction between printed and uncolored dress-goods and French merinoes. This company—and it is the only one in the United States—was thus protected at the public expense against the foreign printed or colored goods, and *also* against the plain goods imported and colored by the American dyers.

The American dyers, and printers of French dress goods, now appeal to Congress to make a difference of 10 per cent in the tax on the colored and the plain goods, that their machinery may be protected against the pauper machinery of France. But just here comes in the American manufactory of printed delaines, and insists upon being protected against the dyers and printers of New York. The Committee of Ways and Means are asked to adjust this matter so as to tax the 20,000,000 of consumers of these dress-goods from 50 to 90 per cent on all their purchases, and divide the plunder thus extorted between the New York Dyeing Company and the company that makes printed delaines. That is the way tariffs are made.

We are told in the news from Washington that "No little opposition is beginning to be developed to the twenty-eighth and thirtieth articles of the Treaty of Washington,"—the point being that, under these provisions of the treaty, somebody from Canada is likely to come in and do our lake-carrying cheaper than we can do so ourselves, with ship-building material enhanced in price 30 per cent, or so, by the American tariff. This will be hard, indeed; and, rather than submit to such an outrage, we had better, perhaps, sacrifice all privileges conferred by the treaty, of navigating the Canadian rivers and canals. To be sure, we have the remedy in our own hands for the unpleasant feature of the arrangement,—*i. e.*, the discrimination which our own laws make in favor of foreign ship-builders. But to ask the Senate to repudiate the treaty (the Senate having already ratified it) because it gives John Bull or any other man a chance to come in and do our lake-transportation at lower rates than we could do it for ourselves, would be wonderfully like Brown taking out an injunction to prevent Smith from selling him turnips at five cents apiece, and thereby preventing him (Smith) from raising them for himself at a cost of ten cents apiece.

In view of the report of the Senate Committee on Finance against any reduction of the duty on imported iron and steel rails, we again call attention to the following editorial statement, kept constantly and conspicuously displayed at the head of the Indianapolis (Ind.) *Journal*:

> Recent experiments have demonstrated the fact that Bessemer steel rails can be made in Indiana at a cost of from twenty to thirty dollars less per ton than the price of foreign rails delivered in New York City.

Does not this explain why the tax on steel rails, which produces no revenue, is so persistently preserved? and does it not also explain for whose benefit it is imposed, and who receives it?

Master McGrath.

Master McGrath is dead! The lamentable intelligence was sent by cable a few weeks since to this country, and the English papers just received contain the mournful details of his last illness, brought into a contrast all the more painful, as they are printed side by side with the bulletins of Professors Jenner and Gull, announcing the convalescence of his friend, the Prince of Wales. Master McGrath breathed his last on Christmas Day in Belfast, and the news not only caused a profound excitement in Ireland, but also a general feeling of grief in England, mitigated somewhat by the improving condition of the Prince. Master McGrath died very suddenly. His illness first manifested itself on the Friday before Christmas. On Saturday, his indisposition continued, but it was not until Monday that his condition became serious. The best medical skill was summoned, but its efforts were of no avail in staying the progress of the disease, and he expired before night, not without, however, the most assiduous and affectionate care. Since his death there have been numerous suspicions of foul play, and these became so general that at last an investigation was granted to satisfy the popular demand. It was conducted by the ablest physicians and analysts in Ireland, and resulted in the discovery that his death was attributable to those natural causes to which we are all liable, sooner or later. Master McGrath while living, was in the service of Lord Lurgan, and was an ardent and faithful follower of His Lordship, and, by his wonderful professional ability, had increased His Lordship's income many thousand pounds. His reputation was by no means local, as he had been in England, and, in February last, was presented to the Court, where he at once became a great favorite, and succeeded, by the influence of his Irish friends, in entering public life. His career was marked by great ability and as great prosperity for a time, but Court favor is always fickle. A faction was formed against him. Ill health set in, and at last it was considered prudent that he should retire from public life, and spend the rest of his days in private at home. The Court consented, and Master McGrath set sail for Ireland in company with Lord Lurgan, the risk of his passage being covered by an insurance of $6,000. His death will hardly cause a ripple of excitement in this country, as his reputation had not crossed the Atlantic; but, in England and Ireland, the excitement has been intense and the feeling of grief profound. His reputation there will long survive his untimely death, and the universal affection with which he was regarded in Ireland has already taken a practical shape in a subscription for a monument to be erected over his grave, commemorative of his faithfulness to duty, his unswerving honesty, and his bright virtues. These will long be cherished there, and very properly should be, for it is not often that the nobility or the people lose a more constant friend, notwithstanding the factious envy which attempted to supplant him.

The individual whose death has caused so much excitement in Ireland, and whose obituary and funeral notices occupy so much space in the English papers, by the side of the bulletins concerning Albert Edward's condition, is indicated in the following despatch, which we take from the London *Daily News*:

> BELFAST, Monday Night.
> To-night Lord Lurgan's world-renowned greyhound, Master Magrath, thrice winner of the Waterloo Cup, died rather suddenly at the Kennels, Brownlow House, Lurgan. On Friday and Saturday, Master Magrath looked dull, and to-night, when Walsh, the trainer, went, about half-past 8 o'clock, to arrange things, the dog refused to rise and appeared to be suffering. Medical aid was at once procured, but about half-past 10 he died.

If a dog could cause so much grief in the United Kingdom, what would have been the weight of grief had the Prince himself died!

When the Hon. B. F. Butler informed Congress, in his Roger Williams speech, that he was "a follower of St. Peter, at a humble distance," his colleagues and the readers of his eloquence were naturally somewhat surprised, never having discovered before that the great Apostle was the exemplar of the Hero of New Orleans. But our surprise is diminished when we reflect that the Saint in question gained his chief renown as a "fisher for men." In angling for men (and nominations), the Representative from Massachusetts is without a peer. It was probably the consciousness of the skill in reading character which he has gained in this pursuit that caused him to state in the House, on Tuesday, that the Civil Service reform was a fraud, because he could tell a great deal more about a man by looking at him, than any "broken-down schoolmaster" (George William Curtis, for example,) could by asking him the distance from the earth to the sun. His ability for vituperation has carried the Hon. B. F. Butler through many hard-fought contests; but an epithet is not an argument, and the "last preposterous delusion," supported as it is by "broken-down schoolmasters," bids fair to succeed in spite of the Senator from Wisconsin and the Representative from Massachusetts.

A Joint Committee of the Virginia Legislature is endeavoring to devise a scheme for attracting immigration to that State. In a speech before the Committee, General Imboden stated that half the land in Virginia was in the market, at low rates, and yet there was almost no immigration. The General read a bill which he had drafted, embodying what he conceived to be the requirements of the time. The bill provides for the establishment of a Bureau of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics. This Bureau is to consist of a Head or Chief, to be elected by the Legislature, and, *ex-officio*, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Treasurer of the State. The bill also provides for an Advisory Board, consisting of one member from each Congressional District, to be appointed by the Governor. All these members of the Bureau are to serve without compensation, except the Chief, who is to receive a salary of $4,000 per annum. The bill contemplates the enlistment of enterprising and reliable real-estate agents of the State in the procurement of settlers and the sale of lands to the same; these agents to be entitled to a bonus of $10 a head upon each *bona fide* settler who purchases a certain quantity of real property and pays down not less than one-fifth of its cost. The opinion of the Committee was decidedly in favor of getting as many settlers as possible from the North. General Imboden closed the discussion with the words: "Yankee spirit, pluck, and energy are the qualities which Virginia needs."

The movement in Ireland against the National Education bill seems to have practically died out. One reason for this may have been that it was headed by Cardinal Cullen, who is very unpopular among both priests and people. A curious suit, lately brought against him, is an instance of this. Father O'Keefe, of Kilkenny, is an ardent upholder of the present school-system. For expressing such views, he was publicly denounced by his ecclesiastical superior, and forthwith sued him for libel. He has since had six notices of suspension from priestly functions served upon him, but still keeps his place. Eight thousand residents of his parish held a mass-meeting, and, by a formal resolution, declared themselves "entirely opposed to the tyrannical conduct of Cardinal Cullen toward our revered parish-priest." Meanwhile, in England, the Non-Conformist dissatisfaction with the provisions of the present Education bill seems to be gaining ground. A Mr. Harvey Adams, of Stoke-upon-Trent, is playing the *role* of John Hampden, by refusing to pay his school-tax of 4s. 6d., and, backed by a number of prominent Dissenters, will contest the case in the Courts. The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says: "It is impossible that the act should remain as it is now."

The Rev. Vincent Colyer has recently made a report to the Indian Bureau concerning his exploits in the Apache country during the past year. From it we learn that the Apaches, who, according to Colyer's account, number 8,000 braves, beauties, and babies, are all gentlemen and ladies of unquestioned moral character, and that the white people along the frontier are fiends in human form. Mr. Colyer states that General Crook has given up all pretension to knowing anything about war, and that the noble Apaches "come in to the reservations promptly" every time there are rations and beads to be given out. According to the good Colyer's estimate, these 8,000 can be supported at an expense of $500,000 per annum for the 4,000 who are peaceable; the scalps, horses, etc., required by the other 4,000 being omitted from his reckoning. These have, however, been computed lately by Governor Sanford, of Arizona, who also estimates the average cost of supporting the Apaches at about the same sum per head that would be required to board them all at a first-class hotel. We wish to repeat, by way of enforcing the tenor of Mr. Colyer's report, that the Apaches are very nice people.

One of the vast enterprises of the day is the utilization of the tule-lands of California. This is the name given to the salt marshes of the Bay of San Francisco and the fresh-water marshes of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. An Anglo-American Company has been formed to reclaim and cultivate this hitherto useless land. Nearly 300,000 acres have been purchased, and are to be at once improved by embankments and canals. The sanguine projectors of the scheme expect to clear 100 per cent annually on the cost of land and improvements. Farms are to be sold and leased, and any portion not disposed of at once will be cultivated by the company. Similar enterprises, hitherto on a small scale, have been highly remunerative; and, if this is equally successful, it will greatly enrich California, as well as the managers of the project.

Oakey Hall swore off for one week from his bad habit of being Mayor of New York; and has not yet resumed it, though his week was up yesterday. It is now thought that he will forswear sack entirely and permanently, since he cannot sack the City Treasury with any such impunity as before. *Requiescat!* Hall was, perhaps, the jolliest Mayor New York ever had, and could turn a pun with infinitely better grace than he could write "O. K." across a fraudulent bill. He rose by his wit, and fell by his weakness in resisting the tempter, whose other name is Tammany. His portion now is substantially that of the unfortunate man who believed it would have been $10,000 in his pocket if he had never been born. Alas, poor Yorick! where be now, etc., etc.!

A despatch from New York mentions, as worthy of note, the fact that Boss Tweed's name does not appear upon any of the committees of the State Senate at Albany. It does not seem to us so remarkable that Tweed is not among the committees at Albany as that he is not among the committed at Sing Sing.

—John Snyder, of Virginia, owns a crow which serves as a substitute for dogs, cats, and all other domestic sentinels. He destroys every frog about the well; allows a mouse no chance for his life; drives away hawks from the poultry; and bids fair to act as the best squirrel dog in the country. He readily spies the squirrel, either upon the fence or on trees, and, with a natural antipathy to the squirrel tribe, his shrill, keen note is readily detected by his owner, accompanied by rapid darts up and down, and the owner is thus led to the game. The most remarkable feature about the habits of the crow is, that he invariably keeps five or six days' rations ahead of time, well concealed.

WASHINGTON.

General Crawford on the South---The Future of the Gulf States.

The Poor White Trash Migrating---A Colored Zone---How United States Troops are Debauched.

Harlan's Defeat---Schemes of the Indian Ring---Senator Howe and the Chief Justiceship.

Conkling on Cæsar---Fisk's Successor---The Suffrage Women's Mob.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

THE NEW SOCIAL SOUTH.

General Crawford, Colonel in the Regular Army, and commanding Northern Alabama, with headquarters at Huntsville, is in the city. He has had a remarkable career, deriving his lineage from the strong family of Scotch Crawfords, in the Cumberland Valley, which has produced as many distinguished men as any family in the nation. He was United States Surgeon at Fort Sumter when the war opened upon it, and, like most of the little band of officers gathered there, was promoted, and his scalpel changed to a sword. He fought through the war, being several times wounded, and was a conspicuous figure upon nearly all the battle-fields of the East. Crawford is a very tall man, spare, and fine-looking, and he has high social qualities, and cool cosmopolitan information, qualifying him to give about the best statement of the true condition of the Gulf States.

He says that the undertone of feeling has not improved; but, as the old style of society becomes reduced in numbers, it also is more consolidated in prejudices. Officers of the Regular Army are well entertained, but Northern women are not recognized when they appear with their husbands.

Land has taken the place of slaves as the qualifications of a gentleman, and, with strong tenacity, the large land-holders keep to their broad acres, which they can only imperfectly work. Between the landed class and the negroes there is no very bitter personal feeling, because these landed proprietors brought up the negroes, and they understand each other. The atrocities in the South have been almost entirely committed by the poor whites upon the blacks. These two classes never had any respect for each other; and now, when the white class sees the negro employed in his place, and getting wages, he confederates with those like unto himself, and whips negroes, burns cabins, and drives away the schoolmaster. The negro class, however, holds its ground, and is not less numerous now than at the close of the war—on the contrary, is growing; while the poor whites, to the number of twenty thousand, have described a remarkable exodus within the last two years, moving due westward from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, crossing the Mississippi, and occupying lands in Arkansas and Texas, where they prefer the climate, purchase cheap land, and indulge in the hope of a semi-indolent, lolling life. It is General Crawford's opinion that tens of thousands will continue to follow this course. He describes in vivid terms the particulars of this exodus; clay-eating men and women, squalid children, and such social condition as must have arisen between the upper and nether millstones of slaveholder and slave, with white poverty between.

THE NEGRO ZONE.

The General says that, in his opinion, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana will become negro States,—the black man permanently in the majority. The Cotton Belt takes in the superior part of South Carolina, passes to the southward in Georgia, and will leave that State white, as well as Alabama, where the Cotton Belt falls low, and again rises in Mississippi, taking in nearly all that State, and sweeping through the corner of Arkansas into Texas. Thus Georgia and Alabama will make a white wedge pressing down by the line of hills into this black denominator of the Republic. Astonishing indications appear, particularly in South Carolina, of a State where not only will the white man be in a minority, but his influence only secondary, but even the mulattoes decried, because of the white blood in them. General Crawford gave an instance of an educated mulatto man who said: "If I could get the blood of my father out of me, I would let it out of my veins myself." In that State a pure black has superior political chances, and the same is likely to be the case in Mississippi. Throughout the South, the General says, the passion for education is almost universal amongst the blacks. They have a vague notion that education is power, and, when their schoolhouses are burned, they build them up instantly. It is General Crawford's opinion that, in States like Alabama, the old landed proprietor will resume his affinity for his former slave, but never again recover his political influence.

THE WHITE RIVALRIES.

The planter brings up his children in as good a style as before the war, educating them handsomely, and taking no pains to teach them a broader and more practical sympathy with the country as it now stands. General Crawford says that there is a good deal of ability and social civilization still maintained among the former prosperous folks of the Gulf States, and that, in some respects, they are keen philosophic observers of the times. There is not the remotest possibility of another outbreak, and the feeling against the North is merely that of restrained, self-sufficient dislike. Society can, under no circumstances, become settled and permanently established, until these differing elements combine, after a very long time, say, fifteen or twenty years. There exists of Northern adventurers, in Alabama as well as in the neighboring States, two classes; a set of white Conservatives from the North, bent upon making themselves comfortable, and doing business either as planters or as merchants. These are generally men of fair culture, with whom politics are subordinate to ease, and they agree with the old Southern element, either really or pretentiously, on every question. They say that the war was all wrong; that slavery was a good institution; and will not associate with Northern men and negro politicians, and they vote the Conservative ticket straight on. The next class are carpet-bag adventurers, who appear with as pronounced intentions against the old set and, from the beginning, resolve to stomach the negro, however he may appear, and carry the offices, franchises, and power by his aid. Incalculable damage has been done to Northern character; and, being without modesty, or scrupulousness, or social inclinations, they have gone right on, cleaned out the country, and voted themselves money, but have nearly run their course,—the negroes finding them out and disliking them.

RIGHT SHOULDER SHIFT.

General Crawford says that, in his opinion, the troops ought to be changed frequently from point to point, to escape the skilful tactics of the late Rebels. A company moves to a town, and takes position somewhere near at hand. After a while, some gentle-mannered, quiet Southerner comes along and asks blandly if they are United States troops. Receiving an affirmative reply, the old Chivalry says he is quite surprised to see troops, because everything is very quiet in that neighborhood; but still, he adds diplomatically, if there be troops, the Regulars are always preferred in that neighborhood, and the compliment is quietly dropped that there never was any feeling between the old-fashioned army of the United States and the gentlemen of the Gulf States. This reliable old chap then suggests that these troops are not well posted in their present position, and intimates that he has a shady grove in one of his fields, which will make them more comfortable. Next, our young Lieutenant or Captain is invited up to the planter's for hospitality, and the first thing is liquor,—the bane of the army. In no time the officer has lost his head, lost his principles, and he becomes the echo of his entertainer, and looks upon the negro and carpet-bagger with aversion. Women are used also as corrupters of officers, and also of men,—virtue, or the average, being no greater in the South than elsewhere,—and thus, after a time, the company stationed at any town loses discipline, the Sergeants and Corporals are injured with liquor and licentiousness, the men scattered, the *morale* broken down, and there might as well be no troops at all at that post. Ku-Klux might come up in the next field and kill somebody, and the soldiery be no wiser. General Crawford thinks that the same is true all over the country; that, to keep men in good shape, they ought not to become members of the society where they are placed.

THE IOWA DELEGATION CROWS.

Frank Palmer, of Des Moines, Iowa, says that five out of six members of the House congratulate themselves and the State that Allison has beaten James Harlan for the Senate. Harlan paid no respect to the House delegation, gobbled up all the spoils and patronage to re-elect himself, and is looked upon as selfish and earthy. Palmer says that the letter of Dr. Newman, inviting Methodist clergymen out of their pulpits to attend primary meetings for Harlan, was resented by hundreds of them; and, that the leading Methodist clergyman of Des Moines opposed Harlan with might and main. It is his belief that this will be the last effort made in the State to bring down the high character of the Methodist itinerancy there, by employing them for the secular uses of an unworthy brother. Harlan's strength fell far below his expectation. Palmer says Allison has shown himself a fine organizer, and has conducted a remarkably pure campaign, although he was offered plenty of money by his friends to pay whatever necessary expenses might come in the way of canvassing and printing. The Iowa delegation is one of the most compact and equal in the country, and that State has a reputation here scarcely equalled by any other, now that the one stumbling block has been removed from the threshold. Harlan, it is supposed, will ring in upon the Executive Government somewhere, so that he can keep his grip upon Indian affairs, which he and Delano would run together. The Indian Committee of the Senate was changed during Senator Stewart's absence in Europe, he being opposed to the Indian policy and instrumental in striking off about $400,000 from Harlan's appropriation last year. Joshua Hill is also set aside. Wilson and Caldwell have seceded. Corbett was appeased last year with an unusually large appropriation for the Washington and Oregon tribes. It is the expectation of Harlan, Corbett, and Caldwell to get a rousing appropriation for the Indian Ring this time, this being the last dip in Harlan's time.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP FOX-HUNT.

The Judiciary Committee, of which Senator Trumbull is Chairman, but in which he is in a minority,—Edmunds, Conkling, and Carpenter bossing the job, while Pool and Frelinghuysen tumble after humbly,—has resolved upon a bill, by which the President can retire any member of the Supreme Bench at his own request, and, it is even said, retire him upon the President's judgment of his physical fitness for the place. What is this but, perhaps, a conspiracy among these worthies to put one of themselves, or Father Howe, in place of Mr. Chase? If any such assault is contemplated upon the Supreme Bench,—which has been once before packed to achieve a partisan decision,—the people will understand it.

And, by the way, while upon this subject, what an exhibition of himself Father Howe is making when he alludes to the Leet and Stocking and General Order swindle as "our side," inadvertently, while asking a witness a question. This, then, is the gentleman of sufficient equity of character to make a Chief Justice of,—he who goes off, as a Senator of the United States, to find the facts in a matter of public concern and report them truly to the country, and whose disinterestedness drops out by the bay to show that the fraud side is "our side." As this investigation proceeds, the President is said to feel the necessity of stepping forward with his broom and sweeping out the Custom House, lest a bigger broom sweep him out.

CONKLING'S CHANT TO CÆSAR.

Roscoe Conkling made his speech on the one-term principle to a small audience, and did it in his fine, sparkling, sophomore way; but it was hard on the Senate to see the Senatorial representative from the greatest State in the country, whose position should have been in itself alone puissant and independent, and enough to defend and maintain, declaiming with no greater burden to his talk than: "Hail Cæsar!" Conkling can never forget that he was many years the ornament of the Utica bar. At the Utica bar he was a paramount man. At home he was a statesman. But a man may be great in Utica and little in Athens. Mr. Conkling is a politician, with fair speech-making ability, and no theory of independence.

FISK'S SUCCESSOR.

Oliver Perry Archer, just made Vice President of the Erie Road, in place of Fisk, expired, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has made upward of a million dollars by the favor of Gould, Fisk, Lane & Company in the carting monopoly; that is, collecting and distributing merchandise from the depots. He is a quiet, round-headed, black-haired man of 48, of medium stature, and a brotherly address. He is thrifty, quiet, can keep secrets as well as Jay Gould, and is the contrary of Fisk at every point. He was born on the island of New York, and lived many years in the upper part of the island, in a quiet, isolated residence, husbanding his resources. His eldest son was, for a while, clerk in the Erie Railway offices, and is now a salesman in the house of J. B. Archer & Co., brother of O. P. Archer. I have a slight acquaintance with Perry Archer, and suspected that he might succeed to Fisk's place, but did not give Jay Gould the credit of wishing to do anything so handsome. We shall, at least, have no more low scandal in the Grand Opera House; for even Gould has the reputation of chastity. Mr. Archer's appointment is in the light of a concession to public opinion.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGISTS.

If anything can be said to make legislative life at present more than usually farcical, it is the annual appearance here of the motley, crack-brained, and impudent clique of old virgins, grass-widows, and double-husbanded heroines who make the "Woman's Suffrage Association" of Stanton, Woodhull & Tilton,—the latter a sort Heliogabalus, who wants to take a woman for a husband. Another and more Christian-like association had assembled last week, and gave some respectability to this chimera; but just now we are getting rid of the "Revolution" gang, who have sung their Carmagnole, waved their bloody pikes, and invaded the National Assembly again. The scenes described in the morning papers, enacted before the doors of the Committee on Judiciary, on Friday, were disgraceful to law and government. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the entire Capitol police are described as ordering the women to disperse, and they replied with jeers. Nobody knew what to do. The hose ought to have played on them; or some slight device, such as crying, "There's a snake on the floor!" or "Kid gloves at 50 cents, right here!" might have answered. When the crowd finally had their own way and poured into the Committee-room, it looked like a Police Court with the Justices in peril. The speeches were vealy and smart, full of slosh about "rights," and loose newspaper readings. They all went away orderly, like the little girl, who had recited "Mary and Her Lamb" in the parlor before going to bed. "It was a sublime concession," said one, casting up her eyes; "the cause has passed the Rubicon!"

Amongst the speakers at these feasts of the Green Corn is invariably a little, weak-looking creature in nondescript male attire, who has traversed all of this country, and emblazoned her poor little wits and person in London. They snub her at these Conventions on account of a propensity she has to tell the audience a horrible tale about her husband. When she begins to tell this tale, it is as if nitro-glycerine had been dropped in the public hall. The old women scream, and the young and fair faint or fly. I often see this poor victim of sensation—perhaps, also, of man's wronging—walk the streets pursued by boys, like a Chinaman in a new town. She is a Doctor in Medicine, she says, perhaps truly. Lonely wistfulness for something between the ideal and the notorious looks out of her weak eyes. It is pitiful. But what can one do? To give her a kind word is to be bored out of one's life afterward. We can only walk past like the Levite, and say to ourselves:

"Heaven give these poor, vain, bruised souls that only which can suffice them: love here, or the faith in it hereafter!"

Another figure, new in Washington, and hissed down at the "Convention," was Stephen Pearl Andrews, a debaucher of the female nature these many years, and a pusillanimous, miserable copy of the French St. Simon. Crammed with odds and ends of flatulent philosophy, and holding the reputation around his block of a deeply-learned man, and the projector of a beautiful system of human perfection, he is little more, even amongst women, than Jim in Bret Harte's story of "Miggles." He lives upon his listeners and those who will house him, and is never content unless women be of these, the younger the better, into whose ears he can pour dulcet platitudes of his insidious gabble. A literary lady of New York, whose *pseudonym* is well-known everywhere, once told me some features of this chap's society, called "The Pantarchy," where she was an accidental lodger for a short time. They make one of good fatherhood and virtuous family shudder. Andrews now lives upon the Woodhull woman. Such are the men who want milk put into the suffrage, already sufficiently diluted.

THE NEW YORK DELEGATION.

At dinner with some New Yorkers, the other day, Smith Ely, M. C., spoke up: "I am very sorry that Mullins, Ignatius Donnelly, Munger, John Wentworth, and the lively spirits are gone from Congress. It is dull. There is too much ability. Sam Cox is always up and always suggestive, but there is a great deal of him buttered out and too much noise for the joke. We want fun!"

"Ah!" said Roosevelt, "that Congress is a very able body. Men unknown to the public there can, at necessity, appear and startle things. But there are no gunners in Congress—no fishermen. With pain and humiliation I must admit that the Speaker of the House never saw a Pintail duck, nor even a canvass back, disconnected with a bowl of jelly. There are not five fishermen in Congress, and not a dozen who ever took a Potomac black bass. Physical life, in its artistic aspects, has no votaries. The interminable job and the damnable 'party' overhang all. I mean to have a Committee on American Game."

"Well," said another, "you must begin with a game-supper. Everything here of a gamey nature begins in free feed. Even the Philadelphians carried off the next Nominating Convention by a lunch at the Metropolitan Hotel." GATH.

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* thus protests against an architectural disgrace: "The sham structure which has recently risen in Winthrop Square is a disgrace to our city and an eyesore in that locality. Architecturally considered, it is a curiosity, combining in its composition the second-hand odds and ends of half a dozen old houses and stores, and embracing every kind of building material known. Just now its rough and dirty brick walls are receiving a coat of mastic, and the wooden door, and window-caps, and quoins will be generously sanded to represent freestone. The city authorities never should have allowed such an edifice to be built. No matter if the owner's price for the land was exorbitant; better pay it, and have it understood, if it is so, who it is that thus takes advantage of tax-payers, than to have one of our handsomest thoroughfares obstructed by a monument to his spite."

ALDERMANIC CORRUPTION.

Third Day of the Trial of the Man Glade for Bribery.

The Argument of the Motion for a Change of Venue Concluded.

Decision of the Court---The Change Denied.

The Defence Now Demur to the Indictment, on the Ground that It Alleges No Offence.

Yesterday was consumed in the Criminal Court, as the third day of the trial of Hermann O. Glade, Alderman, in the continued argument of motions preliminary to the business of investigating the merits of the case. The argument of the motion for a change of venue, presented on Tuesday afternoon, was continued as the initiatory step of the day's proceedings. The early attendance was not so large as on the preceding days. It increased, however, as the day grew nearer to noon.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Mr. Storrs took up the argument on behalf of the accused, urging the importance of the vindication of the rights of the citizen, in the administration of criminal law, to-wit: That he shall have a fair trial before an impartial jury. In the affidavit the defendant states that he fears that he may not have such a fair trial, by reason of the fact that the minds of the people of this county are so prejudiced against him that he cannot have such a trial in this Court or county. So much is uncontradicted; admitted on the record, and, being thus established, it is the right and duty of the Court to give to the prisoner the change of venue. The mind of the Court is but to be satisfied of the existence of the fact. Then, is there reasonable cause to believe, in this case, that the minds of the community are prejudiced, for if the cause exists, the natural conclusion, of necessity, follows. To show this, the newspaper extracts are furnished as evidence, and upon them the question arises, has the press, by its course, right or wrong, naturally created the prejudice, this, too, when it is superadded to the fact that a great political organization has entered the arena. But these extracts are more forcible as evidence of the existence of the common prejudice, because the public press is the exponent of public feeling, and reflects public opinion. As an exemplification of the fact, he spoke of the power of this concert of action on the part of the public press; he referred to the instance of the success which followed the inauguration by the press of the citizens' political movements. The argument based upon the inconvenience of the change, advanced upon the other side, he denied the pertinency or even decency of, and urged that the only question involved is, shall the defendant still be entitled to a trial by an impartial jury, in the decision of which no matter of convenience ought to enter; the Court has only to answer whether there is reasonable ground to fear that he cannot have such a trial.

CLOSING ARGUMENT.

Mr. Hervey closed the argument of the motion, on behalf of the defendant. The defendant being indicted for a crime, has a right secured to him by law to make the application, and to insist upon the Court to award the change desired, if the facts set forth are sufficient to justify the demand, and this without any reference to the grade or character of the offence charged. Therefore, this was in no sense a technical motion. His first point was to consider whether a proper case was made out to require the change of venue asked; did the Court believe that there is reasonable ground on which the defendant should base the fear he states exists in him? and, in considering this matter, the question is not, can a jury possibly be found?

THE CHANGE DENIED.

The Court. This is a motion to change the venue in this case. I have listened with pleasure, and with the strictest attention that I could command, to all the arguments of counsel, because the question involved in the motion is a very important one. It involves the inquiry as to whether the defendant can have a fair and impartial trial within this county. The motion of the defendant is based upon his affidavit, in which he alleges that the minds of the inhabitants of this county are so much prejudiced against him that he fears he cannot have a fair trial. The evidence offered in support of that allegation consists of numerous articles, some of them with very sensational headings, which have appeared from time to time in the daily newspapers of this city, since the institution of the proceedings in this case and others of a similar character. I am asked to conclude, chiefly from these newspaper articles, that the minds of the people of this county are so prejudiced against the defendant that he cannot have a fair trial; or that there is reasonable ground of apprehension in his mind that such prejudice does exist. It is necessary for the Court to take a reasonable view of this matter. The articles which were read here yesterday, and to which I endeavored to pay particular attention, appear to be for the most part, if not entirely, general and vague statements with reference to the finding of an indictment against this defendant and others, or to the probable finding of an indictment. None of them pretend to discuss the case at bar, or to give any of the evidence upon which the indictment is based, and I think the most careful analysis of all those articles would not enable one to extract sufficient evidence from them upon which to base an intelligent judgment or conviction in the mind as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant. They do not pretend to give any of the evidence in the case, nor to discuss the case with any particularity. I have no knowledge, either from the affidavit or otherwise, that there is, in point of fact, any reasonable ground to suppose that there is such a condition of public sentiment in this county as would preclude the defendant from a fair and impartial trial. I feel compelled, too, to consider the fact that the change of venue in the case was only made on yesterday, and that the defendant, in his affidavit, alleges that his attention was not called to the fact that there was the prejudice in the minds of the inhabitants of this county until the previous day. It would seem natural, if that fact comes to the knowledge strongly of any one, at the first and earliest moment it should come to the knowledge of the defendant. In this largely-populated county, it seems to me it would be strange if an impartial jury could not be obtained to try this case. I don't myself think there is a reasonable doubt about it. If I did have a thought that the defendant could not obtain an impartial trial in this county, or that there was sufficient evidence tending to create a doubt in the mind of any reasonable person in reference to that fact, I should not hesitate to change the venue; but if the evidence adduced be sufficient ground for a change of venue in this case, then there is scarcely any criminal case of any importance of this kind where a similar motion could not be successfully made, for, in all such cases as this, the newspapers are in the habit of commenting upon them, and commenting upon them about after the same fashion as they have in this case; but I do not think it tends to create any excitement in the public mind. I do not think there is any evidence that there is in this county any excitement at this time with reference to the defendant or with reference to the offence of which he is accused. I think the great majority of the people don't care anything about or know anything about it.

Mr. Anthony. Don't the Court think they have read of it?

The Court. While it is my duty to see that the defendant has an impartial trial, and that he has all his rights, I am equally bound to see that the prosecution is not subjected to unnecessary delays which might, in frequent cases, if these changes of venue were liberally allowed, end in a defeat of justice. In the view I take of it I must overrule the motion.

NO PLEA YET.

Mr. Reed. Now, if the Court pleases, I will move that the defendant plead to the indictment.

Mr. Storrs. Now, if the Court pleases, we will present a demurrer to the indictment.

Mr. Van Arman. On the ground that it alleges no offence whatever.

Mr. Van Arman opened the discussion on this pleading. He defined bribery as originally consisting of the receiving or offering of any undue reward by, or to, any person whomsoever, whose ordinary profession or business related to the administration of justice, in order to incline him to do a thing against known rules of honesty and integrity, now so extended as to comprise official misprision, and, perhaps, extending to the official course of an Alderman. Being confined at common law to such official conduct, every fact necessary to constitute the offence must be laid in the indictment. The indictment, then, must show the official character of the party, the payment to such public officer, to affect his conduct, and then must state what the conduct to be affected consists of, and that such conduct was official. The essence of the offence consists in the official misprision, and this must appear by the allegation of facts in the indictment, so that the Court may, upon view, comprehend fully the charge stated. As to the indictment here, he objected that it does not show upon its face that the act which was sought to be influenced by the corrupt payment of money was an official act, and that the language in which the offence is described is so vague, loose, general, and indefinite as not sufficiently to distinguish the offence charged from another, so that a conviction would constitute a subsequent conviction for the same crime. The indictment alleges the receipt of a check described, and that the defendant was a member of the Common Council of Chicago, to wit: an Alderman; that as such Alderman, contrary to his duty, etc., he did take corruptly, and receive from one William Reinhardt a certain check described, as a bribe to induce him, said defendant, as such Alderman, to use his influence as such Alderman with favor to secure the removal by said Common Council of a certain hay-stand, located, etc.; the said Common Council then and there having power to remove said hay-stand. This latter clause he contended was insufficient, for that it was the recital of a simple conclusion, mixed of law and fact and to be disregarded, it should show that the haystand was a public licensed haystand, so that jurisdiction over it should be clearly shown upon the face of the indictment, for the employment to use the influence of an official personage to procure the passage of any measure not necessarily an influence to affect his official action. The necessity of this particularity he contended for, because there must be the express exclusion of non-official conduct, which may exist even in the conduct of an official. It is not alleged that the influence was to be exerted by voting or in Council meeting.

A recess of fifteen minutes was allowed.

Mr. VanArnam continued his argument by citing the Court to a number of authorities, the current of which was that in the indictment there must be complete precision, even to the averment of the legal authority to act with the facts exhibiting that legal authority or duty.

AGAINST THE DEMURRER.

Mr. Smith, for the people, thought there was even no plausible basis for the objections raised. He contended that the gist of the action is the receipt of a bribe, and does not necessarily include the accomplishment of an official act in consideration of undue payment or reward. He urged that the result of Mr. VanArnam's proposition would be that each corrupt official might farm out his entire influence to every scamp who should by such means seek to procure an advantage, and because the corruption is wholesale it would become harmless. As to the matter of complaint of the want of averment of facts to show that the Common Council had jurisdiction over the subject matter of the bribery, he replied that the power is given by the charter of the city, made a public act of which the Court will have judicial cognizance. Beyond this, the criminal code itself provides that when the offence is described in the statute it is sufficient to charge it in the indictment in the language of the statute, and in other cases it shall be sufficient to state the charge so plainly that the nature of the offence may be easily understood by the jury. He cited to the case of Elisha Bowers v. The people, where Bowers being convicted of having resisted Michael Hickey, constable, in the service of legal process, in the 17th Illinois, by which it was held that a general averment that the process was lawful process, and the person resisted a public officer authorized to execute the process, is a sufficient allegation, both of the validity of the process, and the jurisdiction of the officer. So in the case at the bar, it should be sufficient to aver the official capacity of the accused, the power to act in that official capacity, and the receipt of the bribe to influence his act as an Alderman, all of which is avered in the indictment.

Mr. Reed followed, closing the argument on the part of the People. In the course of his remarks he developed the nature of Reinhart's testimony before the Grand Jury, which was that Glade came to him and said if you will give me $150 I will get that removed for you. Reinhart gave, and Glade received the check for $150, with an agreement to pay $150, when the hay stand should be removed, and it was removed. He expressed it his conviction that a decision that this indictment is not to be maintained would be equivalent to causing the abandonment now and hereafter, of all accusations brought against corrupt officials, on the ground that they had been bribed, in none of the cases before the Court was there a direct proposition made by the accused official to vote, or speak, or do any special act, but only that he would use his influence, which was his official influence, for the purpose. He argued that the only question to be decided now was whether the Court, upon reading the indictment, can comprehend the nature of the offence charged by it.

ADJOURNMENT.

The argument of this demurrer, being yet incomplete on the part of the defendant, the Court adjourned.

MR. A. C. HESING.

He Makes an Explanation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

The reports, published in yesterday morning's papers, of the demonstration of North Side citizens against the passage of the fire ordinance reported to the Council by a minority of the Committee, are so replete with the vilest slang, the coarsest calumnies, and clumsiest inventions, that no candid man can have failed to see the purpose of the writer to misrepresent the proceedings, and to have slander take the place of argument. Where such purpose exists, any effort to refute intentional misstatements in detail would be sheer waste of time. Whoever has been present at the meetings on the North Side, or at the formation of Monday's procession, knows that the vast majority of those present were small property-owners, or good, honest, and industrious citizens as ever have contributed to building up the greatness of Chicago, and by far more valuable members of the community than scallawag reporters, who do not hesitate to invent vile lies in order to prove their excellence in the sensational style of writing.

The procession itself was a perfectly legitimate demonstration, such as there have been thousands in this country within the memory of every living man. That, by the side of two American flags, the procession carried a flag which is neither the Prussian or the German national flag (black, *white*, red), but the merely ideal symbol of German unity of race (black, *gold*, red), may or may not have been in bad taste, but worse taste has been exhibited in a great many processions of native-born Americans on divers occasions. The appearance of a transparency with the representation of a man dangling from a gibbet was in as execrable taste as ever the devices in processions of *Americans* at the time of Abraham Lincoln's re-election, when the President of the United was hung in effigy. If I had been present when the procession formed, I would assuredly have prevented the appearance of that vile thing.

If the procession had stopped in front of the City Hall, and the memorial been sent in by a committee, all would have been right. I advised the people to go home quietly. That advise not being heeded, the crowding in of a number of people created confusion and noise which was discraceful, but was not, in any sense of the word, a riot When, a few days ago, a crowd of female suffragists invaded the Capitol at Washington, the disturbance and confusion were scarcely less; yet, who calls it a riot? That three window panes were shattered by as many brickbats, is true, and thus is the whole extent of their "bombardment of the City Hall;" but the brickbats were not thrown by any participants of the procession, but by common street-loafers and urchins, can be proven at any time.

However, let the facts of the case be investigated closely and fairly—by the Grand Jury, if you please. Instead of dreading such investigation, I *desire* it, being perfectly certain that it will result in disgracing, not the opponents of the fire ordinance, but the liars who, by their shameless misstatements, have tried to "fire up the American heart," in the most approved Southern fashion, against the "Dutch." For the present, it is more important to state the *arguments* which are adduced against the passage of a sweeping fire ordinance, and which it would seem to be intended to cover out of sight by sensational diatribes upon the "great outrage" of Monday evening.

The citizens who protest against the passage of the ordinance now before the Council, maintain that the owners of lots in those streets in which mechanics, laborers, and such tradesmen used to live before the fire are unable either to build brick houses or find purchasers for their lots at anything like a fair price. The grade of those streets is from four to seven feet above the level of the lots, and in order to build brick houses a foundation wall of from eight to twelve feet (four or five in the ground) would have to be built before the structure would be on a level with the street. The cost of such foundation wall alone would exceed the cost of a frame cottage built on posts, and the total expenditure upon the brick dwelling would be at least three times that of a frame cottage answering the same purpose. Now it would obviously be impossible for lot-owners in such streets to raise the money required for building brick houses by the pledge of their lots. The streets would not be built up and the lots would cease to have any market value, though the taxes would probably continue to be assessed upon them nearly according to the old valuation. In a few years, then, the owners would be compelled to throw them up altogether, thus losing what little the fire has left them of their hard-earned savings, and would have to crowd together in miserable brick rookeries, built up by speculators after the fashion of the New York tenement houses. As to the ten or twelve square miles of ground between Western avenue and the city-limits, they would, if none but brick houses were permitted to be built upon them, lose almost all their value as building lots for the next ten or twenty years, and their value would not greatly exceed that of cabbage gardens. This view of the case is not only held by "Dutch" or "Irish," but by such prominent American citizens as Wm. B. Ogden, F. W. Gates, General J. D. Webster, S. B. Hayes, B. Caulfield, B. F. Winston, and many others.

If such considerations would, in themselves, be sufficient to explain the excitement prevailing among the poorer class of property-owners, there are certain other facts apt to excite them more. They see that all along Michigan avenue, Market, Monroe, and other streets on the South Division, frame houses are being built under special permits. They notice that the very *Chicago Times*, which vilifies and blackguards them as incendiaries, does its business in a large *frame building*, lately erected under a special permit, within the fire district. True, the building is to stand for only one year, but who can tell but what within such year that very "*fire-trap*" of a shed may cause as terrible a conflagration as Mrs. O'Leary's cow-shed. But while the *Times* was specially permitted to erect a "fire-trap" within the fire district, property-owners in the North Side fire district who were not prevented from commencing to build frame houses are now compelled to stop when seven-eighths of the structures are done. Again, while many hundred frame houses have been built already upon the North Side, because the lot-owner happened to command a little ready money, thousands of others, who did not, would be prevented from doing the same thing, and would thus be punished, as it were, for being poorer or suffering more by the fire than others. Again, thousands of mechanics and laborers will come here in the spring; where shall they go if the fire ordinance now before the Council is passed. From emigrant agents in Germany I have received inquiries whether mechanics could find work here, at what wages, and if they could find homes for themselves and families. Could that latter question be answered in the affirmative if the ordinance were passed?

Of one thing every sensible man feels sure, that such a ordinance would never be retained upon our statute book. Pass it, and all other public interests would be lost sight of in an agitation for the election of Aldermen pledged to repeal this obnoxious law. How much good could come from such an agitation, arraying the wealthy against the poor? There have been agitations in which the innermost sentiments of the people were interested, and what have we seen then? The very CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which seems to be out of its wits over the "riot" of Monday evening, vigorously defended the Abolitionist rioters at Ottawa, who were rebels against a law of the United States, and that great law-abiding citizen, John Wentworth, held a large meeting at Metropolitan Hall in honor of those who had forcibly resisted the execution of the law. That certainly shows that even native-born *American* citizens may, occasionally, be tempted to place moral sentiment above the requirements of duly enacted laws. It is fair to expect that those citizens who, by some Americans, are contemptuously called "Dutch," or "Prussians," should, on similar occasions, do better than their active born *teachers* in the art of self-government?

Yet to one respect they *are more American* in sentiment that those who are prone to look down upon them as foreigners. Those are not true Americans—no matter where born—who would consign our laboring classes to the condition of European "*proletaires*," by depriving them of a fair chance to live under their own roofs. The rapid growth of Chicago has been owing to the facilities it offered to industrious laborers to become independent house owners, than to anything else. When Chicagoans heretofore proudly boasted of the rapidity with which the population of the city increased, did they never reflect that the thousands of small frame cottages springing up in a wide circle around the business centre had a great deal to do with such increasement of the city's population? To insist upon the prohibition of frame buildings is equivalent to cutting off the main source of Chicago's growth in population; that is, wealth. For, happily, in this, our great Western country, population is wealth, and our thrifty laboring classes are not dependents upon the good graces of, but the *makers* of, capital.

A. C. HESING.

—The Baltimore *American* gives the following laughable mistake of a lady: "In the southern section of the city yesterday afternoon about dusk a lady was greatly annoyed by several urchins ringing her door-bell, and who, taking to their heels, enjoyed the joke immensely when she answered the summons. Several times she came down stairs, but was always too late to effect the capture of one. At last she planned a scheme, and stood at the head of the steps and awaited their coming. Pretty soon a step was heard on the porch, and in a moment the bell was given a vigorous jerk. 'I see you, you little rascal!' the lady said, and, rushing down, caught the retreating figure by the coat collar and gave him a good shaking. When her strength was nearly exhausted, and she was hoarse with excitement, she looked into the face of the object of her wrath, and discovered, to her intense horror, that it was the diminutive minister of her church who was looking scared in the face, to use her picturesque description of him to a friend, as a boiled lobster. A few words of explanation made the matter all right, and it was soon forgotten."

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall's Retirement---The Rev. George H. Hepworth.

Art---Stokes---Erie---The Coming Man of Wall Street---Beecher and Du Chaillu's Umbrella.

Beautifying the Complexion---Professional Bravos---The Reformers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

There is little to say regarding the condition of our City Government since the incoming of General John Cochrane as Acting Mayor. The general belief is, that Mayor Hall's week's leave, which he promised himself, will be indefinitely extended; that, in fact, he does not intend to again resume the functions of his office. From certain oracular expressions "General John" has given utterance to in the numerous speeches he has taken occasion to make within the past few days, we are led to believe that he has an understanding with Mayor Hall, and is to retain possession of the office until legislated out. All the attempts made by Oakey and his friends to offer up his confederates of the Ring as sacrifices to the god of popular clamor have proven of no avail. So he makes a show of gracefully retiring, instead of waiting to be kicked out. The new Boards of Aldermen have at length perfected their organizations, so that the entire City Government may now be said to be in the hands of the Reformers.

THE REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

This gentleman, formerly pastor of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), has just made a sensation by denying the faith of the Church and returning to his "original muttons." You have seen reports of the doings of himself and congregation, so there is nothing left for me to tell, save a bit of rumor I hear, which is this: When the Reverend gentleman first began to experience a change of heart, he consulted some good old Orthodox Congregationalists, and they, upon proselyting intent, promised him that, if he would carry his congregation into their fold, they (the Congregationalists) would see that all the debts of the Church were paid, and that Mr. Hepworth should be established as pastor of the converted flock, at a largely increased salary. This little game came very near being successful, the clear headedness of one of the Trustees alone preventing the pastor getting control, not only of the congregation, but the Church property. As it is, the Rev. Mr. Hepworth has no constituency, no church, no salary, little sympathy, and his Congregationalist friends have "gone back on him."

AN ART BEQUEST.

The Century Club has just come into a valuable collection of paintings, willed to them by the late Edward Stosson, of Greenwich, Conn., formerly a merchant of this city, and one of the founders of the Club. There are upward of forty-five pictures in the collection, most of which are the choice works of American artists. The pictures were exhibited at the Club, for the first time, Saturday evening. The art-collection belonging to the Century Club is now one of the finest in the city, and the Club rooms are the resort of persons of refined and cultivated taste.

SKETCHES IN THE YELLOWSTONE REGION.

I had the pleasure, the other evening, in company with half-a-dozen other specially-invited gentlemen, of examining Moran's sketches of the Yellowstone region, taken in connection with the Hayden Exploring Survey. These sketches, done in color on the spot, afford a wonderfully vivid conception of the geological peculiarities of that region. Moran is about to transfer some of these sketches to canvas, but I should, for myself, prefer the original sketches to any painting taken from them.

STOKES.

Stokes has not yet been indicted for the murder of Fisk, but the Grand Jury have been taking the testimony in the case. Meantime Stokes is living in a specially fitted-up cell in the Tombs, upon the best Delmonico can provide for him, while the witnesses to the murder he committed are treated to prison-fare and a straw-bed in the House of Detention. "A *rich* man is the noblest work of God," and "The poor have no rights which the law is bound to respect."

ERIE.

The fight for the control of Erie still continues, and every exertion is being put forth by rival corporations to swallow up Jay Gould, and effect a combination, and make a monopoly of railroad interests stronger than any ever made in this country. Gould is on his guard, and watches Wall street like a lynx. He spends nearly all his time in the lower part of the city, leaving others of the old Erie Ring to run the road. The stock for which the English share-holders were fighting so long was delivered to them on Friday last by order of the Court. They are now in the market, bidding liberally for "proxies."

AN EDITORIAL CHANGE.

John G. Foster, a New Jersey Editor and politician of considerable reputation, lately connected with the *Evening Mail* in an editorial capacity, has left that journal, and associated himself with one of the Newark papers. E. M. Bacon of Boston is expected to be his successor on the *Mail*.

THE COMING MAN.

In conversation to-day with a prominent Wall street broker, he told me that "the Coming Man" of the street was Mr. Henry Smith, and then he told me a little something about the man, which I will repeat. Mr. Smith is a young man,—active, energetic, ambitious, and far-seeing. He was formerly a member of the firm of Fisk, Gould & Martin, but withdrew therefrom some time since, and has since been operating in his own name. He spends his whole time in Wall street, dealing almost exclusively in railroad shares—sometimes carrying millions of dollars' worth. My authority says that he made four millions of dollars clear last year, and that he is now worth from seven to ten millions. He is a bold, fearless speculator, who having once calculated the chances, persistently pushes forward till success crowns his efforts. *He* can in no wise be called reckless,—save only as all speculation is reckless,—but he carefully makes up his mind, and then is bold and fearless in the execution of his plans. It is predicted of him that his immense railroad interests will yet necessitate his becoming manager of some one of the great railroad corporations. Vanderbilt, Gould, and other "Princes," recognize in Mr. Smith "a foeman worthy of their steel," and prophesy that he will become the "Dictator" of the street. As to his morality in business-matters, he probably has as good a supply of that commodity as any of his brother-speculators. Mr. Smith now has a large following of operators in the street, as does every new man possessing vigor, originality and—success. The prophecy as to his future is worth recording.

BEECHER AND DU CHAILLU.

Shortly after Henry Ward Beecher preached his famous sermon expressing his sympathy for Tweed, Connolly, and the other thieves of the Ring, he dropped into Harper's to escape the rain, which was then falling heavily,—he having no umbrella with which to protect his reverend head from the pitiless storm. "Joe" Harper at once began to rally Mr. Beecher, in his good-humored way, upon his having taken the part of such notorious rascals. Mr. Beecher defended himself by saying that their crimes were the crimes of society; that the world was bad; that he could not hold individuals responsible for the sins committed by them which were but the out-croppings of the sins of society, as a boil is the outcropping of the humors of the system; the boil was not to blame for being a boil; it was simply the evidence of corruption in the system. "Joe" replied that, if Tweed and Connolly were considered as *boils*, they should be well *poulticed*; but he did not agree with Mr. Beecher as to the condition of society; on the contrary, his experience in the world led him to believe that more than half of mankind were honest and virtuous. Mr. Beecher sustained his point by citing his own experience, which convinced him that the community was bad. "Joe," as he bowed Mr. Beecher out into the rain, which had slackened but not ceased, said that he supposed Mr. Beecher was a competent judge of the characters of his own acquaintances, and advised him to seek better society; at which they laughingly parted.

Scarcely had Mr. Beecher got outside the building than Du Chaillu the vivacious little African explorer, rushed into "Joe's" office, looking for his umbrella. Being unable to find it, he sputtered about in broken English, declaring that some thief had stolen his beautiful silk umbrella, and he would have to go home in the rain. Just then it flashed across "Joe's" mind that, although Mr. Beecher had no umbrella when he came in, he certainly *did* have one when he went *out*. So he determined to joke the "everend gentleman still further, by accusing him of larceny. He first pacified the voluble Frenchman by loaning him an umbrella to get home with. Du Chaillu gone, "Joe" wrote a note to Beecher, alluding to their recent conversation, and confessing that he was wrong and Beecher right in their respective estimates of society; he was now convinced that it was bad, corrupt—in short, *rotten*; a fact which he was most reluctantly forced to admit since Mr. Beecher himself had given such a practical illustration of it by *hooking Du Chaillu's umbrella*. He hoped, however, as Mr. Beecher had made him a convert to his belief, he would not be satisfied with his triumph *and return the umbrella*. Next day a messenger brought to "Joe" a note from Mr. Beecher, in which he stated that he had long made it a practice to begin each New Year with new resolutions, and this year he "had resolutely resolved to 'hook' every umbrella he possibly could, especially if it was a particularly nice one;" had also resolutely resolved never to return any umbrella "hooked" under those circumstances; but as Du Chaillu was an unnaturalized foreigner, and not subject to the laws of the land, he would make an exception in his case, and so return the umbrella by messenger. This looked very well, and the umbrella was handed over to "Joe" by the bearer of despatches. An examination of the umbrella showed that Mr. Beecher was inclined to "carry the war into Africa," or at least to carry on his joke upon the Explorer of Africa, for it proved to be a most dilapidated affair, which fell to pieces in "Joe's" hands the moment he attempted to open it. Thus far Mr. Beecher has the best end of the joke, or the umbrella; and Du Chaillu declares that his habits of appropriation remind him very much of his old friends, the gorillas. Lyceum managers and Young Men's Christian Associations must look out for the reverend "hooker" on his tours through the country.

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

A "young lady of society," whose parents are neighbors of mine, is now lying at the point of death, from the effects of an overdose of arsenic which she was in the habit of taking for the purpose of beautifying her complexion. She learned the delightful practice from her mother, who is also a "society" lady. Here is a good subject for a sermon, or a moral lecture, or a philippic against woman's tyrant,—Fashion; but what's the use? We might all preach and pray till our voices cracked again, and not a wife, a sister, a mother, or a mother-in-law would give us heed, but, on the contrary, would post to Mrs. Grundy to learn the latest idiotic behest of the fickle goddess. If my young lady friend should die, and the Coroner should summon a jury of fashionable women to "sit on her," their verdict would be: "Poor, dear, she died striving to fulfil the destiny of woman,—to look beautiful; and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven; blessed are they who die in the Fashion."

A writer in the *Evening Mail*, a few days ago, made some remarkable disclosures relative to the means used by ladies to beautify themselves, and, among other things, he stated that this practice of arsenic-eating was very common among ladies of fashion, as it gives them a clear, transparent complexion, and adds an unusual brilliancy to the eyes. Belladonna is much used also to accomplish the latter result. I do not state this of my own knowledge; for, fortunately, I am married to a lady who once spent a week in Chicago, and, consequently, has good sense; and none of these peculiar fashionable "tricks and manners" are allowed in our little domestic circle.

PROFESSIONAL BRAVOS.

I see some correspondents have been sending forth the statement that there are "professional bravos" in this city, who make a business of hiring themselves out to any one who wants their services to waylay, beat, or even kill any person designated by the hiring party. I have been connected with New York journalism for fifteen years, and especially employed upon city matters, and never, in all my acquaintance with police and Coroner's cases, did I ever hear of an assault of any character which had been paid for. I never believed that, in these days, such work could be *hired*, even in Italy,—notwithstanding the assertions of so many travellers and bookmakers—and no sane New Yorker would believe such practices exist here. Chicago has as desperate and reckless characters as we have, yet the assertion that "professional bravos" exist there would be scouted by every intelligent man in the country. But sensational correspondents here send out such statements regarding New York that they are copied and believed by many. It is true that we have a great many "roughs" in this city, who will not hesitate to knock a man down, kill him if necessary, for the purpose of robbery; but there are no "hired villains" except upon the stage. Our political shoulder-hitters will "mash a man," if he disagrees with them, upon trifling provocation; but that villains can be hired to waylay a man to gratify the enmity of another, is an assertion that has not the slightest foundation in fact. Our sensational writers are striving to rival those who sent us the first accounts of your unrivalled conflagration, when thieves were hanging at every lamp-post, and incendiaries were applying the torch in every direction.

OUR REFORMERS.

It is instructive to look over the progressive steps in the Reform movement in New York city, and see how completely the Democrats outgeneraled the Republicans, and quietly appriated the *eclat* of the movement. The *Times* raised the original howl, and the party "of great moral ideas" rallied to its support, while the Democrats defended to the last their great leaders, the Sachems of Tammany and thieves of the Ring. But the *Times* pierced even *this* bulwark, and William M. Havemeyer, Sam Tilden, Andrew H. Green, and other prominent Democrats recognized the fact that they could no longer carry the load of corruption with which Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, and Hall had saddled them. Then they saw that the exposures *must* come, and determined to use the Reform movement in the interests of the Democrats. So, suddenly, the *World* flopped over from its defence of the Ring to the bitterest denunciation of its members, declaring that the Democratic party "must purify itself." Tilden and Havemeyer got on the Committee of Seventy, and secured places thereon for a number of their friends. Havemeyer made stirring Reform speeches, and Tilden made investigations of Ring frauds. Charley O'Conor came to their support. W. H. Peckham and Abe Lawrence, energetic young Democratic lawyers, together with Judge Barrett, also a Democrat, supported O'Conor. They made A. H. Green Comptroller, sent Connolly to jail, arrested Tweed, made him resign, and drove Sweeney to Canada. Tilden made the disclosures which gave a basis for prosecutions, and O'Conor followed up the clews. In all that has been done, no Republican has come prominently to the front. To be sure, Jackson S. Schultz, General Barlow, and a few others have worked as hard as their Democratic allies; but they have not gained the *eclat* which has fallen to the share of the others. Out of this whole Reform movement, which was commenced by a Republican journal, and should have been controlled by that party, to the utter discomfiture of their opponents, not one Republican has come prominently to the surface. We hear of Tilden, Havemeyer, O'Connor, Peckham, Barrett, Lawrence, Green, and a dozen other Democrats; but not a Republican has gained either profit or credit for himself or his party. And so the Democrats say, "This is our reform; we have sloughed off our corruption, and now come forth purified and cleaner than ever, and we want credit for what we have done; send it forth to the world, and sound it in the National Conventions, 'The Democratic party is the enemy of corruption and and Reform is our battle cry.'" It is well, of course, that we are reformed; but it is a pity that the Republicans, who commenced the fight, did not have the brains to carry it on. It is true the Democrats had an advantage in knowing *just where to find the frauds, and just exactly who to hit*; and it is creditable to them that, when they made up their minds to it, they hit hard. But, certain it is, they *never would have found the frauds* had not the Republicans forced the issue. And then to lose entirely the results of this great work so needlessly is too bad. And then, too, the Democrats have made us a new charter, and, by their combinations with the divided Republicans in the Legislature, will secure whatever they desire. They propose to make permanent the work thus far done, and the cry of a purified Democratic party will ring out louder than ever. HAROLD.

The Free Public Library.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Every citizen and resident of this city must feel the deepest interest in the movement on foot to supply a need which has long been felt,—that of a Free Public Library. The action of the Mayor and other public men is certainly eminently proper, but is it not about time that our friends abroad, and particularly in England, should be informed officially of our appreciation of their noble efforts, and of the steps taken by the city in response to foreign liberality? It would seem that the first thing to be done, after news of the efforts of Thomas Hughes and others in securing contributions of books, would be some kind of a communication from the city authorities in reference to the place to be provided for the books,—in short, letting them know that we want these books, and are willing to do all in our power to establish at once such a public library; instead of which, nothing, until the election of the new Mayor, was done, except on private account; and even now that most important thing seems to have been neglected of opening communication with our friends abroad. The delay has already been enough to cool off the ardor of a vast number who might have done much when the great catastrophe was the talk of the world. We cannot afford to lose this assistance. It may be important to have an act of the Legislature for the maintenance of the Library; but, without books to begin with, legislation will be of little use. While the people are willing to be taxed to support a Library already existing, they cannot now spare the means to start it, and it is important to get all the assistance possible from abroad, when it can best be had. When we have got this to working well, it will be time enough to legislate. A building, temporary or otherwise, should be ready at the earliest moment for the reception of the books; and when the thing is a practical institution, and not a mere scheme, then our friends all over the world will be encouraged to act. As it is, it looks very much as though we wanted the books, but, for some reason, were ashamed—or afraid to say so. The books from these voluntary sources will unquestionably, to a large extent at least, be of a valuable, solid character, and not mere trash. We have had enough of that in the Library Association, where nine-tenths of the current books purchased were blood-and-thunder novels, read only by school-girls and sentimental young men. The real books of the age, in history, travels, science, and mechanical arts, were rarely seen on the shelves. Whatever else is done here in response to these efforts of others, we should, at least, let them know from headquarters that they are appreciated, and that we are ready for their contributions. If this is done properly, we may have, in three months, a better Public Library than we ever had before. Yours, respectfully,

B. A. C.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.

—A case of considerable interest will be tried this week in the Superior Court at Hartford, Conn. It is a suit brought by William S. White against Dr. J. C. Jackson, one of the leading physicians of Hartford, and damages of $10,000 are claimed for alleged malpractice. The plaintiff broke his leg by a fall, and Dr. Jackson performed surgical operations, and the claim is that the leg was not put in the condition it should have been. Most of the surgeons in the city will be introduced, it is understood, by the defence to show that Dr. Jackson did his work properly.

WISCONSIN.

Business Before the Legislature---The First Act Vetoed.

Officers and Committees of the Two Houses---Contested Seats.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16.

The Legislature is now fairly in working order, the Assembly committees having to-day been appointed.

BUSINESS.

The members are just beginning to realize the greatness and importance of the work devolving on them in consequence of the Constitutional Amendment cutting off special legislation, and especially the inhibition of railroad-charters or any sort of acts of incorporation, except city charters, making necessary more general laws for these and other purposes than have been passed at any session for years, and involving great care and study in their preparation. Of course, the number of bills introduced and laws passed will be greatly diminished. To illustrate: During the first week of last session, there were 74 bills introduced in the Assembly and 29 in the Senate; this year, 12 in the Assembly and 4 in the Senate. A larger proportion of the bills than usual will naturally be introduced, and have to be considered, in the latter days of the session. The nature of the business to be transacted will lead to more debate than usual, and there has already been developed, especially in the Assembly, a more than ordinary readiness to talk, even on matters of trifling consequence; such, for instance, as ordering a few waste-baskets, whereon the member moving for them made his maiden-speech. From what is known of those who have been in public life, and the appearance of the others, this Legislature is the ablest that has met here in some years.

THE FIRST ACT VETOED.

Quite unexpectedly Governor Washburn to-day returned the first bill introduced in the Senate, and the only one that has passed—being a bill to enable the committee appointed by the last Legislature to investigate the allegations of corrupt and improper influences in procuring the passage, and then the veto, of the bill for the improvement of the Chippewa River at the Eau Claire Dells and elsewhere, to compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of testimony needed to complete their work, with his objections. The Governor holds that the Committee, which consisted of four members of the Senate and five of the Assembly (one of whom declined to act after one or two meetings), ceased to have an existence with the Legislature which appointed it, and the only duty it could perform was to submit its report to the present Legislature, when, if it chose, the present Legislature could have authorized a new Committee to proceed with the investigation, to carry out the intention of the original resolution. The Governor says:

> The Committee, as originally constituted, has no longer any existence, and all the members of it who were members of the Assembly, being five in number, and a majority, are no longer members of the Legislature, but are private citizens. The effect of the act, which is herewith returned, is to appoint a new Committee, naming its members, a majority of whom are not members of the Legislature. Can such a Committee be regarded as a Legislative Committee? Clearly not. A witness before a Legislative Committee cannot excuse himself from answering on the ground that his answer would subject him to an action, or expose him to a criminal proceeding, nor can his testimony thus given be used against him. In this respect there is a difference in the proceedings before a Legislative Committee and an ordinary Court. A witness appearing before the Committee as constituted in this act would not be protected from the consequences of his answers, nor would his refusal to answer interrogatories propounded by such a Committee be, in my judgment, such a refusal as is contemplated in Chapter 4 of the general laws passed Feb. 3, 1858, and the object sought for would not be arrived at under this act. The right of a Legislature to summon witnesses before it, or to authorize a Committee of its own members to investigate any question involving its privileges, is clear and unquestionable; but I know of no instance where that power has ever been delegated to persons not members of the body whose privileges were invaded. If the Legislature can constitute such a Committee, with a majority of its members private citizens, it may go a step further and make up a committee without a single member from either House. I know of no precedent of this kind anywhere, and I am not willing to aid in the establishment of one that concedes the right of the Legislature to clothe an irresponsible inquisitorial body with power to inquire into the motives that governed a co-ordinate branch of the Government in the discharge of its official duties. It is with extreme regret that I feel myself compelled to return with my objections the first bill that has been laid before me for my signature, but, as I discover that the same was passed under a suspension of the rules—without reference to any committee, and without discussion,—I the more readily ask your reconsideration of the measure than I otherwise would.

The general opinion expressed, about the Capital, is, that the objections of the Governor are well taken, and he will doubtless be sustained by the Senate when the matter comes up on Thursday. In that case, the Committee will hasten to report such testimony as they have taken from about 150 witnesses, and such conclusions as are warranted, showing some very tangible arguments presented to influence men on both sides of the question, but not, so far as can be learned, any flagrant cases of direct bribery. It is to be regretted that the testimony of two or three important witnesses, all on the side of the opposition to the bill, who refused to appear, could not have been compelled, as the report will necessarily fail to do justice to all concerned without it.

The friends of the improvement propose to renew the contest this winter; but it must necessarily be for a general law under which they can organize, though some hold that such legislation as is wanted can be had under a special act, not conflicting with the Constitutional Amendment.

OFFICERS.

The two Houses are well officered in the special fitness for their positions of the Presiding officers, Clerks, and Sergeants-at-Arms, and a large force of well chosen subordinates. The principal officers are as follows:

SENATE.

President—Lieutenant Governor M. H. Pettitt, of Kenosha.
President pro tem.—C. G. Williams, of Rock.
Chief Clerk—J. H. Waggoner, of Richland.
Assistant Clerk—S. F. Hammond, of Rock.
Bookkeeper—S. A. Foster, of Pepin.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. D. Hoard, of Jefferson.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—W. G. Hyde, of Racine.
Postmaster—Myron DeWolf, of Walworth.
Assistant Postmaster—W. L. Abbott, of Lafayette.

ASSEMBLY.

Speaker—Daniel Hall, of Jefferson.
Chief Clerk—E. W. Young, of Sauk.
Assistant Clerk—W. M. Newcomb, of Lafayette.
Bookkeeper—Fred. W. Dennett, of Sheboygan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Sam S. Fifield, of Polk.
Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—1st, Colonel O. S. Bissell, of Fond du Lac; 2d, Frank Smith, of Milwaukee.
Postmaster—Captain S. J. M. Putnam, of Rock.
Assistant Postmasters—1st, Frank Hatch, of La Crosse; 2d, Eli Harding, of Dane.

Besides these, there are Engrossing, Enrolling, and Transcribing Clerks in each House, and Assistant ditto in the Senate,—something new; Clerks for some ten Committees, some twenty-five Door-keepers, gallery-attendants, porters, night-watchmen, etc., and as many messengers, making more than four-score officers and employes. The pressure for place was very strong, and, with so many places, the number of disappointed applicants was legion, with some hard cases, as of a promising University student, who wanted to be night-watch to enable him to go on with his studies, but, failing, is obliged to leave his class. Quite too many members foisted their sons in as messengers, to the exclusion of deserving and needy lads.

COMMITTEES.

Some of the Standing Committees have been telegraphed you, but the names were badly mangled, and so I send all but a few unimportant ones, as follows:

SENATE.

Judiciary—Cameron, Magoon, Jones, Reed, Clark.
Finance—Belden, Holloway, Kriess.
Incorporations—Jones, Quimby, Mitchell.
Town and County Organization—Foster, Colloday, Morgan.
Agriculture—Brown, Eaton, Woodman.
State Affairs—Hiner, Irish, Schmidt.
Federal Relations—Magoon, Irish, Clark.
Education—Davis, Nelson, Lindsley.
Internal Improvements—Thorp, Little, Morgan.
Public Lands—Bacon, Blair, Kriess.
State Prison—Quimby, Calladay, Morgan.
Railroads—Griswold, Flint, Eaton, Irish, Thorp, Cameron, Huebschman, Lindsley, Woodman.

ASSEMBLY.

Judiciary—Winfield Smith, L. B. Caswell, Barron, Bushnell, Hubbell, Cary, and S. W. Lamoreux.
Ways and Means—Grimmer, Powell, Graham, and Fellens.
Federal Relations—Coleman, Phillips, May, Maxon, and Wels.
Education—Spooner, H. F. C. Nichols, Wallber, White, and Corning.
Railroads—Swain, Grimmer, Hixon, Felt, Spooner, Ferris, Black, Corning, and Schott.
Insurance, Banks, and Banking—Barron, A. Nichols, Stone, Larkin, and Bates.
State Affairs—L. B. Caswell, Brown, Wallihan, Lewis, Reeves, Horn, and Gurnee.
Privileges and Elections—Powell, Hubbell, B. F. Adams, Maxon, and Hoskins.
Incorporations—Jenkins, Low, Dixon, O'Rourk, and Allen.
Assessment and Collection of Taxes—Atwater, Baldwin, Comstock, Abert, and Becker.
Internal Improvements—Brace, Wood, Brockway, Solon, and Beckwith.
Agriculture—Burdick, Stafford, Moore, O. A. Caswell, and McNamara.
Town and County Organization—B. F. Adams, Brown, Putnam, Well, and Weeden.
State Lands—Sackett, Rudd, Perry, Fellens, and Rankin.

JOINT.

Claims—Senators Miner, Belden, Warner; Assemblymen Graham, Sharp, Shaw, Bates, and Rowe.
Charitable and Penal Institutions—Senators Williams, Jones, Reed; Assemblymen Hixon, Bushnell, Ayres, Coleman, Larkin, and Hoskins.

The Committees are generally satisfactory, though, of course, all could not be suited, and different railroad interests were not all consulted.

CONTESTED SEATS.

There are two contested seats in the Assembly, that of J. F. Beckwith, of Winnebago, elected by 4 majority, which, and many more, R. J. Judd, his opponent, claims were cast by persons not legal voters, he having taken a large number of depositions to establish his claim; and that of C. H. M. Peterson, of Calumet, by John Merrill, who claims that the election in the town of Routoul, especially the canvass of votes, was so conducted that it should be declared null and void, and the votes thrown out, which would wipe out the sitting member's majority of 20 and give him a majority. PLUS.

The Illinois Penitentiary.

From the Joliet Signal.

This institution has so long been a heavy burden to the tax-payers of the State, that they will be very glad to know of its improved condition, and will not fail to feel great relief to know that they are in a fair way of having this great burden taken from them. We present below a statement of the last three months of the year ending November 30:

Earnings for September, 1871	$19,926.27
Expenses for September, 1871	17,617.50
Net profits	$2,308.77
Earnings for October, 1871	$19,496.25
Expenses for October, 1871	18,511.65
Net profits	$984.60
Earnings for November, 1871	$18,905.43
Expenses for November, 1871	17,820.00
Net profits	$1,085.43

The sums above named as expenses include every expense of the prison, to-wit: Feeding, clothing, and guarding the convicts, transportation and clothing for discharged convicts, all salaries, all repairs, permanent improvements, and interest, and is obtained for the above months by multiplying the average number of convicts during each of those months by the cost per convict per day for the whole year.

The cost of permanent improvements for the year ending Nov. 30, 1871, has been	$12,507.63
Repairs	7,344.01
There has been paid for interest on old debts	9,155.70

And a [illegible] labor used on repairs and improvements [illegible] charged at only one-half what such labor would command outside. There has been $75,000 of the old indebtedness paid during the past year. The authorities are confident of being able to pay at least $100,000 more on the old indebtedness during the next few months, if authorized to do so. There is not one cent of indebtedness against the institution for purchases made during the past year, everything being paid for at the end of each month, and there has not been a dollar paid to the institution out of the State Treasury that time. There is nothing that more plainly shows the marked improvement in the management of the Penitentiary than the exhibit of the cost of convict subsistence per day per man during the past year:

December, 1870	15 2-5c
1871.	
January	15 1c
February	15 1c
March	15 4-5c
April	15 1c
May	13 1c
June	12 1c
July	11 1c
August	10 1c
October	10c
November	10 4-5c

The average cost for subsistence per man per day during the year has been 13 1-12 cents.

In regard to the permanent improvements and repairs, only such have been made as were absolutely necessary, and they have all been of the most substantial character, as all can testify to who will take the trouble to examine. We believe that we can confidently predict that the Penitentiary for the next year will not only be self-sustaining, but will actually yield a revenue to the State if the present management is continued.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal.

Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick, of the Wyndham Company, has a benefit at the Academy of Music on Friday evening.

—A lad nine years of age, calling himself William Brown, and claiming to hail from Pecatonica, is looking for his uncle, John Eagan, formerly a tug man. The boy can be found at Allen Pinkerton's office, on West Washington street.

—A large delegation of Frenchmen arrived in the city yesterday and last night, representing every section of the United States, and took rooms at the Barnes House. They are here in attendance upon a National Convention of the Frenchmen's Mutual Aid Society. With these representatives everything is *a la mode*.

—A new hotel, of elegant architecture, to be conducted on the European plan, by Frank Wentworth, of the Briggs House will be built during the coming summer. The exact location has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably occupy a site on Wabash avenue, not far distant from Monroe street.

—Miss Hannah Bailey, a very handsome young lady from Cincinnati, made her first appearance on the stage in this city yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, as *Polly Eccles*. She undertook the part on very short notice, but produced a very favorable impression on the audience. Miss Bailey, we understand, will be a member of Mr. Gardner's new company.

—Frank E. Aiken, Esq., has returned to Chicago with his family to live. It is understood that Messers Hooley & Aiken will soon commence the erection of a theatre on the ground formerly occupied by Kleeman's billiard hall, on Randolph street, adjoining the Sherman House, an exchange having been made with Mr. Thomas B. Bryan, he giving the new location for the old site of Hooley's Opera House on Clark street.

—A letter received in this city yesterday, states that George W. Perkins, late Superintendent of the Reform School, later Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary, latest Superintendent of the State Reform School at Pontiac, has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Livingstone County, for "cruel and barbarous treatment of the inmates of the institution." The Governor has been requested to remove him from office. The witnesses against Perkins are Henry Lucas and Marcus O'Connor, employes of the School.

The *American Register* (Paris) of December 30, notes the following Chicagoans abroad: Paris—A. and C. Allen, Mrs. L. A. Herrick and family, Captain J. Stanley, William Stiffelwicker, S. Wolf, and Mrs. William G. Lewis, N. B. Palmer; Cannes, France—J. F. Tracy; Nice, France—Alexander H. Ewing, Charles S. Mann, and family, E. G. Asay and family; Munich, Germany, Charles G. Dyer and family, Mrs. C. V. Dyer; Rome, Italy, A. M. and L. B. Fuller, Rev. J. R. Hibbard; Genoa, Italy, W. Western, Thomas Brown; London, W. C. Lincoln, G. Macdonald, H. R. Payson, J. Rathbone; Berlin, Garden Corwith, Miss A. F. Hobart, R. C. Jones, J. P. Shipard; Dresden, Henry G. Reynolds; Hanover, M. Westerberg, L. Streich.

—At the annual meeting of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the following year: James F. Joy, President Michigan Central Railroad Company; John Newell, President Illinois Central Railroad Company; J. H. Devereux, General Manager Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company; J. M. Walker, President Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; J. N. McCullough, General Manager Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; H. E. Sargent, General Superintendent Michigan Central Railroad Company; P. A. Hale, Assistant General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; John C. Gault, General Superintendent Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; P. R. Chandler, Director Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. The officers are: P. R. Chandler, President; F. H. Winston, Secretary; John B. Sherman, General Superintendent.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry."

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	12 ° F			To 2 p. m.
7:30 a. m.	16	29.63	S. W., g.	
2:00 p. m.	34	29.58	S. E., g.	
7:00 p. m.	32	29.57	S., g.	inch.

Miscellaneous.

A horse and buggy belonging to John Burns, were stolen from in front of No. 389 West Madison street, yesterday.

—The Ætna Base Ball Club will hold a meeting this evening, at No. 20 Randolph street, to make arrangements for their annual ball.

—Captain Miller made a raid on the drivers who leave their teams unhitched, on Tuesday afternoon, and arrested fifteen of them. They were each fined $10 at the West Side Police Court yesterday morning.

—The alarm from Box No. 341, at 1:15 yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in the two-story frame building, No. 690 South Jefferson street. The building is owned by Henry Zieramer, and occupied by Ernst Kilbeck, dealer in boots and shoes. The latter's stock was damaged to the extent of $200; insured in the Leland. Origin of fire unknown.

—John Ran, a switchman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, was run over by a train of cars, near Indiana street bridge, yesterday morning. His left leg was severed from his body, and the right one crushed and horribly mutilated. Four physicians were summoned to his aid, but he died of his injuries about noon. Ran was a single man, and boarded at No. 161 North Jefferson street.

—The Ladies' Christian Union are doing work in their Sewing Rooms, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets at the following prices: comforts, 50 cents; matrasses, light material, 25 cents; heavy materials, 40 cents; pillow cases 12½ cents; sheets, seamless, 10 cents; seamed, 15 cents; shirts $1; drawers, 35 cents; calico dresses, plain, $1. They have also for sale a lot of comforts, flannel undergarments and crash towels. The ladies of the city are invited to visit these rooms, and bring their orders for work, being assured that the work shall be done well and with promptness.

—A corpse was found among the bushes near Calvary Cemetery, on Tuesday morning, and Justice Carrey, of Evanston, having been notified, held an inquest. The appearance of the body showed that death was produced by natural causes, and such was the verdict of the jury. It was subsequently ascertained that the corpse had been disinterred from the Cemetery and carried to the place where it was found. An opened grave was discovered, and beside it were two spades and a bag. The body was reinterred, and the reappearance of the resurrectionists is anxiously awaited.

—A cistern has lately been erected on Clinch street, Knoxville, Tenn., and divided into two sections by a strong wall. On Friday last, the steamer J. C. Luttrell threw water therein for several hours, at the rate of 180 gallons per minute. Suddenly the water in the western section disappeared. The engine was stopped as quickly as possible, and a negro went down into the cistern to investigate the cause of the trouble. On returning to *terra firma* he reported that a large portion of the western end of the floor of the cistern had given way, leaving a huge opening down which the water had gone. This is only another evidence of the cavernous condition of the principal hill on which Knoxville is founded. Similar events have at different times occurred in various parts of the city. The most notable instance was the dropping out of the bottom of the cistern in the rear yard of the Lamar House, some twelve or fifteen years ago.

MORRIS, ILL.

The County Jail—Found Dead—The Temperance Law—Corn—Small-Pox.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Jan. 15.

The jail of this county has for a long period been in such a bad condition that confinement in it for a short time in summer was more certain death than a verdict of "Murder in the first degree;" and criminals convicted of small crimes would plead guilty of larger ones, so as to be sent to the Penitentiary, rather than be confined in the County Jail. The Grand Jury found a "true bill of indictment" against it, and the Supervisors have voted $15,000 to build a jail in keeping with the civilization of the age.

John Doty, one of the oldest citizens of the county, was found last week, in a corn-field, dead, with a bottle of whiskey by his side.

The new "Ohio Law" is having its effect. One-third less liquor licenses have been applied for in Morris than in previous years. It meets the universal approval of all good citizens, and as universal condemnation from whiskey-men.

The corn crop never was better, and the streets are full of teams loaded with corn and pork for market.

Much excitement has been caused by the small-pox, which is quite prevalent in Kendall County, west from Lisbon; but it is as yet, confined exclusively to the Norwegians. S.

PERSONAL.

A man living at Flat Rock, Ohio, has five brothers, named, respectively, Jeremiah, Obadiah, Hezekiah, Zechariah, and Josiah.

—Dr. William B. Ball, Colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia Confederate Regiment, died in Richmond Jan. 10.

—Ex-Attorney General Akerman will probably find no difficulty in obtaining rest when he reaches home, as his house is a week's ride from the nearest railroad or telegraph station.

—The mysterious disappearance of Caleb Bloom, City Treasurer of Quincy, Ill., creates a sensation in that community. He is reported to have passed Thursday in Chicago.

—Mr. John Bright, M. P., is about to receive a handsome ebony cabinet containing a collection of the choicest art pottery, from his admirers in the Staffordshire Potteries.

—The celebrated Mme Ratazzi has had bestowed upon her by King Victor Emanuel a life pension of 5,000 lire a year as an appreciation of her literary merits.

—Mr. Charles F. June, of Newburg, N. Y. skated from that city to Albany, on Thursday last. The distance is 90 miles, and his skating time, deducting an hour and a quarter for stoppages, was five hours.

—Mr. Sidney Woollett, an English elocutionist, bearing high testimonials, who recently arrived in New York, gave a private reading, on Brooklyn Heights, a few evening since, to a galaxy of literary characters.

—The wife of Bishop Lee, of Iowa, who recenly received serious injuries in a railroad disaster, still remains at the Lawrence House, Burlington. Some time must elapse before she can be removed to Davenport.

—An Indianapolis woman, whose maiden name was Smith, has been married five times without incurring a change of name. Her first was a Smith, her second a Schmidt, her third a Smith spelt with a "y" and an "e," her fourth a Smith with an "e," and her fifth a Smith with a "y."

—Mrs. Ruth, the Lawrence murderess, was twice interviewed, on Saturday, by a Mormon Elder, but declined to be converted to the doctrine of polygamy. She then held a lengthy conversation with Mrs. Rue, a member of the Society of Friends.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Heart of the Continent.—All those interested in the inquiry: Where shall we go next to acquire health and wealth? are invited to be present at the meeting in the interest of the "Fountain Colony of Colorado" at Gray's Hall, corner of West Madison and Bishop court, near Loomis street, on Friday evening, January 19. Among the speakers to be present are Governor Bross, Rev. Dr. Ryder, William H. Butters, Geo. E. Bowen, Colonel Valett, Colonel C. N. Pratt, Colonel Ring, Rev. J. E. Ambrose, and General R. A. Cameron, of Colorado.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Dr. Price's Special Flavorings are made direct from the fruits and aromatics, not from oils or ethers. Bottles are full measure, not like most kinds sold, one-third short of what they really contain.

All Right Salve for Corns. Druggists have it; 25 cents per box. Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington, 8 to 3 p. m.; 89 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9 p. m.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

SAFES.

For Fire and Burglar-Proof

SAFES,

AND FOR

Vault Doors, Iron Vaults AND BANK WORK,

GO TO

HERRING & CO.

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

SOAPS.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO.'S

STANDARD SOAPS,

IN THE MARKET.

SAVON IMPERIAL (only genuine).
STANDARD.
WHITE RUSSIAN.
GERMAN MOTTLED.

☞ Sold by the Wholesale Trade everywhere.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

A. M. BENNETT,

EXAMINER AND ADJUSTER OF ACCOUNTS.

Mercantile, corporation, and general books of accounts examined and correctly written up. Office, 195 South Clinton-st.

J. YUNKER,

(formerly 75 Dearborn-st.),

PREMIUM BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

389 WABASH-AV. Branch, 206 West Randolph-st. Particular attention given to ladies' wear.

E. Sweet, Jr. & Co.,

Civil Engineers and Contractors,

99 S. Clinton-st., Chicago.

Contractors for railroad, dock and bridge building.

GENERAL NOTICES

IMPORTANT TO

BRICKMAKERS!

Persons desiring to purchase land suitable for brick-yards, can obtain a splendid chance at a railroad station where can be found a bed of the purest clay with sand; also core by and any quantity of good wood cheap, only 40 miles from the Court House in Chicago, and on one of the principal railroads centering there. Apply, personally or by letter, to H. B. McDONALD, Furnesville, Ind.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Shutters, doors, partitions. Corrugated Iron for roofing, siding iron buildings, bridges, railways, &c. Manufactured by the MOSELEY IRON BRIDGE & ROOF CO. Office, 5 Dey-st., New York.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a certain note made by Chas. L. Webster, Dec. 25, 1871, for $250, payable to order of C. N. Holden, endorsed by myself on account of my endorsement; as for good reasons I will not be responsible on said note. Jan. 17, 1872. C. A. STAPLES.

TO PUBLISHERS.

The undersigned have facilities for doing long, permanent runs of newspaper presswork at very low rates, and in a superior manner. Have also a Taylor Drum Cylinder Press, nearly new and in good order, for sale cheap. CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 15 North Jefferson-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grand Duke Alexis.

A splendid tinted lithograph of the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, of Russia, will be given away to all persons calling for it, at the TEA STORE of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

114 West Washington-st.

Vault Doors.

HEARD & BRO., St. Louis.

F. H. MERRITT, Agt, 36 S. Canal-st., Chicago.

Office Desks

CHEAP,

At 132 West Lake-st., in the rear.

Men's Fine Furnishing Goods

At PORTER & HOYT'S, 120 Twenty-second-st., Chicago. SHIRTS, ready-made and made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK, SHAWL

AND

Suit Department.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S

RETAIL BRANCH,

328 West Madison-st.,

Have reduced prices as follows:
Australian Cloaks, $20, Reduced from $30.
Australian Cloaks, $30, Reduced from $45.
Australian Cloaks, $35, Reduced from $50.
150 Cloth Cloaks, reduced from $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $18, $22, to $7, $8, $10, $12, $13, & $15.
Paisley Shawls, a large assortment, reduced
From $125 to $75.
From 75 to 45.
From 60 to 40.
From 45 to 30.
From 35 to 25.
From 30 to 20.
Also,
200 Ladies' Suits of Silk, Cloth, Alpaca, Velour and Empress,
all of which will be closed out at about one-half former prices, at the Retail Store of

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,

328 West Madison-st.

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO.

All policy-holders favoring effective steps to collect from this Company, are requested to attend the adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, Jan. 20, at 7:30 p. m., to 70 West Lake-st., and hear the report of their Committee, and bring their policies, and be fully prepared for business.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip.
B. D. STILES, 334 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INS. CO.
GARDEN CITY INS. CO.

Highest cash price paid for certificates and claims.
H. S. DIETRICH,
66 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Republic Ins. Co.

Certificates wanted. I will pay the highest market price for them.
JAS. B. STOREY,
101 South Clinton-st.

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Office, No. 30 West Madison-st., 2d floor, Chicago.

All persons having claims for loss or unearned premium against this Company, who have or are willing to accept the terms of compromise proposed by the Company, are requested to immediately present their claims for payment to the undersigned.
ROBERT E. DAY.

LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE CO.,

OF CHICAGO.

By the authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, I hereby call upon all parties owing it for loans, or otherwise, to make immediate payment of the same to me at the office of the Company, 304 West Monroe-st.
T. C. HOAG, President.
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872.

State Insurance Co.

We will pay for policies, now, all that the assets will realize in the bankrupt court at the end of a year.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

Wanted, to Buy

Certificates of Indebtedness of Republic Insurance Company.
POTWIN & CORBY,
215 East Madison-st.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE

Certificates and adjusted claims wanted for cash by SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys, 23 West Madison-st.

Republic Ins. Co.

Adjusted certificates bought at highest rates.
D. K. TENNEY, 454 Wabash-av.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY'S

NOTES BOUGHT FOR CASH.

A. C. GREENEBAUM,
46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT.

TO RENT

THE BASEMENT

OF THE

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK

BUILDING,

Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.,

A large, well-lighted room, with FIRE-PROOF VAULT, suitable for an Insurance, Railroad, or Banking Office. Apply at Bank.

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

A PLACE FOR YOUR PAPERS, SILVERWARE, &c.

NO. 143 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.

The solicitude for a perfectly safe place in which to keep valuable papers, of all kinds, is entirely justifiable, especially since the great fire. The Fidelity Safe Depository (which passed that terrific ordeal so triumphantly that not even the gloss upon the interior doors of the vaults was tarnished), is just such a safe place as was needed, both before and after the calamity. Its use is not limited to the capitalists and real estate lawyers who have safes and deposits in it, but any respectable person may purchase, for a small sum, annually, a right to its ample and admirable accommodations. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FROM $7,000 TO $10,000, on Real Estate.

STOCKS.

$10,000 National Bank Stock for sale.
Chamber of Commerce Stock wanted.
By C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
Local Stock and Note Broker,
386 Wabash-av.

BUILDING.

BUILDING.

We are prepared to take contracts for building, would prefer large jobs. Would give credit for a large portion of the amount for a term of years. Satisfactory references given. Address, with particulars,
S. H. ADAMS, Tremont House.

WANTED.

Any one having a BUILDING TO RENT, or part of one, suitable for the CARPET business, in a good locality, will confer a favor by sending description of same to SPENCER H. PECK, successor to Hamlin, Hale & Co., in the Carpet business, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

Three first class salesmen for a large Boot and Shoe Jobbing House. A-No. 1 men who are acquainted with the trade can find permanent and well paying positions. Address M, 172 Michigan-av.

SHIRTS.

SHIRT FACTORY,

ORDER BOOKS SAVED.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN,

Send for directions for self-measurement. 293 Wabash-av.

TRANSPORTATION.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH'N RAILWAY CO.

Together with the LINES running over it, are now giving good despatch to freight, both East and West-bound, and have largely increased facilities for transporting property between Chicago and all Eastern points.

General Office and Freight Depot, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Contracting Agent's Office, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

Red Line Transit Co.

Offices, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av., and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

South Shore Line.

Office, corner Polk-st. and Pacific-av.

Empire Line.

Office, No. 196 Pacific-av.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 12, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Feb. 12, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the year commencing April first (1st), 1872, and ending March thirty-first (31st), 1873, on the following route:

ROUTE NO. TWO (2).

From such points on the Kansas Pacific Railway, and its branches, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster of the Military Department of the Missouri, to any posts and places that may be designated by the forwarding officers or their agents, in the State of Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and in such portion of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Red River and west of longitude 97 degrees; also from any intermediate points on the route above mentioned, to the posts and places above mentioned; the proposals for shipments from points on the Kansas Pacific Railway to be made separately from those for shipments from the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April first (1), 1872.

The weight to be transported will not exceed, in the aggregate, 20,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $5,000 (notes or certified check on some responsible banking-house or bank, payable unconditionally to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. Said sum to be forfeited to the United States, in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The entire route must be bid for. Bids will not be entertained for portions only of the route.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the first (1st) day of April, 1872, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into must accompany and be a part of the proposals. These blanks and blanks for proposals can be had on application to this office, and to the Quartermasters at St. Louis, Mo., and Santa Fe, N. M.

By authority of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Qr. Mr. Gen'l U. S. A.,
C. Q. M. Dept. of the Mo.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

BROWN & PRIOR

Will occupy New and Elegant Parlors at

441 WABASH-AV.,

CORNER PECK-COURT,

On Thursday, Jan. 11.

All Winter Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, and Gloves, AT COST, for the next thirty days.
Please call and examine.

WABASH-AV. AND PECK-COURT.

WALKER, DEXTER & SMITH

HAVE REMOVED THEIR LAW OFFICE

To No. 562 Wabash-av.

The Office of the

CHICAGO BUILDING SOCIETY

Removed to Room 12 Central Union Block, Madison-st., near the bridge.

The Peshtigo Company

Have removed from office of Mears, Bates & Co., to their new office on North Pier, their old location.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO.,

142, 144 and 146 Fulton-st.,

Distillers of the celebrated

Imperial Gin, Anchor Rye, Boyd's Bourbon, and Dealers in Fine Kentucky Whiskies.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

An unusually favorable lease for 99 years of Lot 76x171 feet, N. E. corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. Address D. S. PERRY, 468 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH

Dock Property,

Having railroad tracks connecting with all railroads in the city, to lease at $8 per foot and ordinary taxes. For sale at $125 per foot, exclusive of railroad track. E. G. MASON, Secretary South Branch Dock Co., 523 Wabash-av., first floor, end of hall.

OLD

NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

A Valuable Lease

FOR SALE, on east side of State-st., near Madison, 40 feet front; 39 years; only one valuation. The bonus asked can remain on interest for a term of years. Address H. B. PEIRCE, 360 West Lake-st.

Second-Hand Lithograph Presses.

Clare & Emerson, Worcester, Mass., have four second hand lithograph presses for sale, all in good condition. For further particulars, address the above parties.

TEAS.

NEW TEA STORE.

THE GREAT

Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Have established a tea store at

114 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

Where they will supply city and country customers in quantities to suit, with the choicest NEW CROP TEAS in every variety and at the lowest importers' prices. Coffees roasted and ground daily.
☞ All goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded.

COAL.

Cheap Coal.

We have in our Market-st. Yard a small stock of LACKAWANNA Coal, all sizes, slightly damaged by fire, which we will sell for immediate delivery at a great reduction in price.

ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

Branch Offices—173 South Clark-st., 118 West Washington-st., 118 Twenty-second-st.

BANKING.

J. M. ADSIT, Banker,

REMOVED TO

326 Wabash-av., cor. Congress-st.

☞ A general banking business transacted.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Morse & Co, 11 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

C. R. GARDINER .... Manager
FRANK LAWLOR .... Director of Amusements

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 17,

MIRYAN'S CRIME,

In which Mr. RALSTON and the great Southern favorite, Miss HANNAH BAILEY, will appear.

Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday Matinee,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,

With Mr. Chas. Wyndham, John Parselle, and Miss Jane Rignold in the cast.

Friday evening, Benefit of J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Monday evening, Jan. 22, first appearance this season of the eminently successful and popular comedian, Mr. ROBERT McWADE, in his wonderful impersonation of RIP VAN WINKLE.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE,

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF

Manning's Minstrels!

GREAT BILL!

Matinee Saturday.

Monday—THE LINGARDS.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

MARIETTA RAVEL!

And the people's favorite company in the last new sensation, entitled the

WILD CAT, OR MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT.

To conclude with the glorious farce of WHO'S WHO!

Matinees—Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE,

COMBINATION OF BRILLIANT ARTISTS.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

The most sparkling and thoroughly enjoyable entertainment in the city. An entire change of programme. New songs. New ballads. New acts. Arlington's songs and banjo solos. Soiree de Magique. Obeying Orders. American Tourists in France in 1872.
☞ Every evening and Saturday matinee.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

SALE TO-DAY.

DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Government Clothing, Blankets, Dress Goods, Skirts, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household Goods, Blankets, Carpets, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Glassware, &c.; 5 New Leather-Top Buggies, 2 Open Buggies, 3 Democrat Wagons, 5 New Cutters, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

At the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st., on SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 20.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Furniture,

Parlor, Library, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, 15 Crates Crockery, in open lots,

On Saturday, Jan. 20 at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, BLANKETS, &C.,

Will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Corner Randolph-st and Michigan-av.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

Parlor Sets

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Camp and Oriental Chairs, Chamber Sets, Side Boards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Library, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Office and Dining Furniture, Work Tables, Whatnots, Chairs, &c. Also, Second hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Stoves, &c.

We are manufacturers' agents and retail new furniture through the week at their prices, and guarantee goods in quality and style.

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers,
And Furniture Manufacturers' Agents,
289 and 291 Michigan-av.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Dean & Whittier, is dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to date from October 9, 1871. All business of the firm will be settled by D. L. Whittier, 612 State-st.
JOHN W. DEAN,
Chicago, Jan. 17, 1872. DAVID L. WHITTIER.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Christoph Lotthammer has withdrawn from our firm, and Mr. Samuel Cone will continue the Jewelry manufacturing business as heretofore.
CONE & LOTTHAMMER,
Jan. 1, 1872. 363 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

To Lease,

On long time and favorable terms, very desirable business property in different parts of the burned district. Apply at the office of Estate of P. F. W. Peck, Room No. 2, Nixon's Building.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Oakey Hall Again Assumes the Duties of the Mayoralty.

The Plea of "Self-Defence" to be Set up in the Stokes Case.

Testimony Taken Yesterday by the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOKES' CASE.

NEW YORK, Jan 17.—Stokes' counsel and friends are very busy in hunting up evidence in his behalf, and claim they have already secured enough to insure his ultimate acquittal. They say they will be able to prove, on the trial, the fact of a bitter enmity existing on the part of the slain man towards his slayer; and, further, that they can prove, by three witnesses, of Fisk's threatening Stokes' person with violence. One or more witnesses will also fasten upon Fisk boasts that it was in his power to get rid of troublesome customers or enemies at a cost of $500 apiece; next, by other witnesses, it will be shown that the steps of Stokes had for some time been dogged by suspicious men, under very suspicious circumstances; that Stokes was aware of this, and had in consequence become alarmed for his personal safety. For example, a few days before the shooting of Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel, Stokes, while going up Broadway from Bowling Green with a friend, noticed two men following him, one named Sisson, and the other known to Stokes' lawyers, and, addressing himself to his companion, told him that for more than a week he had repeatedly remarked those men on his track, and therefore was satisfied they meant him no good. To prove to the friend that he was not mistaken, Stokes proposed when the corner of Maiden lane was reached, to go down that street, enter a certain house, remain there a quarter of an hour, and upon coming out to notice whether Sisson and his companion would follow him once more. The friend acceded, the proposition was carried out, and, sure enough, after the house was left and Broadway reached, the two men were seen once more on Stokes' track. At John street, the same test was repeated, Stokes and his friend leaving Broadway and entering Stewart's coffee-house for a while. But here again, soon after their reappearance on Broadway, Sisson and his comrade were noticed following them. A third test at the Astor House, and a fourth one some ten blocks further up Broadway, gave the same results, Sisson and his companion invariably dogging Stokes' footsteps as soon as he would reappear in the street, though endeavoring to prevent Stokes and his friend from discovering them. It was only by entering a carriage and driving at a rapid rate that the two men were distanced. The friend readily agreed after this that what he had seen boded Stokes no good, and was just cause for alarm on his part. It is further asserted that it will be proven in court that the man continued on Stokes' tracks, to the latter's knowledge, up to the Saturday when Fisk was killed; that investigations made by Stokes and his friends show that these men were often in counsel with Fisk, and that Sisson's companion, if not Sisson himself, was a man who could only be used for a bad purpose. From all this and from threats of Fisk, Stokes concluded that a conspiracy existed to do him great bodily harm, and that self-defence required the breaking up of the conspiracy, which could be accomplished only through the slaying of the leader. Friends of Stokes admit that the murder at first sight appears to have been done in a cowardly manner, but that Stokes knew himself to be followed by Fisk's retainers, and so apprehended that an open attack upon his enemy would probably lead to interference of these retainers and his (Stokes') death at their hands. He believed, too, that Fisk went well armed, and so any dispute or warning previous to his contemplated attack upon the Colonel might have resulted in his own death as likely as in that of Fisk. Stokes' friends claim that at the trial John Graham will surely prove from witnesses what he failed to prove at the Coroner's inquest—that Colonel Fisk was armed when he was shot, and that a loaded revolver was subsequently taken from his person. They appear more positive than ever that the letters which have been suppressed, and other testimony, will show Fisk's unquestionable connection with the murderous assault on N. B. Eaton, and that Stokes, knowing of this, was in constant terror of a similar attack. Stokes' counsel expect to be able to have his trial delayed until public excitement against him has subsided, and that the first trial will result in disagreement of the jury, and that, at a subsequent trial, Stokes will be acquitted. These expectations are fully shared by Stokes himself, which accounts for the calmness, almost indifference, of his bearing since the murder.

STOCKS.

The feature of Wall street, to-day, was the buoyancy of the stock market, which advanced on the large transactions irrespective of the intrinsic merits of the stocks. The disposition to buy the favorite speculative shares partook of the character of a mania at intervals, and the dealings were attended with much excitement. The advance ranged from ½ to 6 per cent, which was followed by a reaction late in the day, when some speculators sold their stocks and accepted the inviting profits of the advance. The Hannibal & St. Jo shares made the greatest advance, the common stock raising from 54½ to 59½, and preferred from 67½ to 71. In the Pacific Mail shares a very large business was transacted from 57½ to 58½, and this stock was one of the prominent features of to-day. Union Pacific advanced from 32¾ to 33¾, and at one time there was a great excitement in the stock, and about 40,000 of the shares changed hands. The St. Paul shares advanced from 57½ to 59½ for the common, and the preferred was quiet and firm. Northwestern common was active, while the preferred was very quiet. At the close the general reaction from the highest point was ½ to 1 per cent, while Hannibal & St. Joseph common fell off from 59½ to 56½. The feeling, however, was bullish for the future.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT ABROAD.

Washington advices received here indicate that there is a great deal of doubt whether Congress will authorize the payment of interest on any part of the public debt abroad, as this is an essential condition on the part of the bankers who have proposed to take $300,000,000 of the new bonds, the chances for the successful completion of the negotiations are diminishing.

THE MONEY MARKET

worked easily up to the close at 5 to 6 per cent. The banks are offering to lend National Bank notes for five days free of interest, provided that the borrowers will return legal tenders at the expiration of that time. This shows the excessive accumulation of National Bank notes here.

GOLD.

was more active, opening at 109½, and advancing to 109. The rates for carrying were 5, 4, 3, 5, and 3 per cent, and for borrowing, flat.

THE COIN DISBURSEMENTS

on account of 5-20s redeemed, at the Sub-Treasury here amount to $22,802,000, and on account of January interest to $12,519,000.

BONDS.

Government bonds were strong, in sympathy with gold, and closed at the best prices of the day. The demand for Pacifics is large. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103 to 103, and Unions at 94½ to 94¾ for firsts; 84½ to 84¾ for land grants, and 80½ to 80¾ for incomes.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull; closing quotations were 109½ to 109¾ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling; sight bills were firm and in demand at 109¾ to 109½; commercial bills are scarce, and sell close on to bankers'.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour was moderate, and at the close of the market was weak, with a moderate demand from the British Provinces and a limited business for the local trade in the medium grades. There was but little doing in wheat and prices favored the buyer, millers held off and shippers bought only to complete cargoes. There is a steady reduction, however, in our stock. Corn was freely offered and closed flat, with only a limited export inquiry.

[To the Associated Press.]

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—At the Custom House investigation, this morning, a communication was read, signed by the agents of all the steamship lines, confirming the statement that, for a long time past, packages have been taken from their cargoes, while being examined by the Appraisers' officers. At the same time entries were made in the Appraisers' books showing that the goods have been received in bad order, which entries are charged to be false.

A communication was received stating that a cartman did not get the receipts until some days after the delivery of packages, and the receipt then stated that the goods were in bad order.

An affidavit was read from Bernard Hess, formerly Internal Revenue officer, charging that the present Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano, has been made cognizant of certain defalcations and frauds committed by Joshua F. Bailey, late Collector of the Fourth District, but now a fugitive from justice, which information was received by said Delano while Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was ignored by him, and in consequence great loss resulted to the Government which he could have prevented by investigation. He also alleges that there are men in office in the Custom House, appointed by Collector Murphy, who were largely indebted to the Government for illegal transactions while engaged in [illegible] business, and he is ready to give their names. Lastly, that all his efforts to induce the [illegible] and District Attorney to further the ends of justice in the matter of the frauds referred to were of no avail, but he will be happy to give the Committee full information. He was ordered to be summoned.

The first witness examined was Charles Heyser. He testified: "I am an Inspector of Customs. I have read Palmer's statement before the Committee in reference to myself. The whole statement in regard to me is entirely untrue. He said I was removed on a charge of fraudulently withholding liquors which were duty paid."

Charles H. Spencer, lawyer, testified: "I wish to make a statement in relation to the testimony yesterday, about the Syracuse Convention. We kept the hall clear until the arrival of the police, because a row was apprehended, and some jurymen were appointed to duty. The mob took possession of the hall when the police arrived. Their object was to drive the delegates from the hall."

The Committee then adjourned to 3 o'clock, and took carriages and drove down to visit the general order stores, and, at the evening session, Charles G. Franklyn, local agent of the Cunard Steamship Line, was examined. He said the chief reason why merchants import now by way of Boston and Baltimore, is, that the delay in passing goods are frequent here, and the charges very high. Subsequently, he admitted that merchants can get goods quicker *via* Boston than by bringing them here, and that fact was really the reason why the Boston route is preferred. The freight charged between Liverpool and Boston is rather more than Liverpool and New York. Franklyn said that it has sometimes occupied three weeks to pass an entry here, whereas in Boston three days is the outside of time similarly spent. He complained that in one bill paid during the past year, a charge at the rate of $12 per package on certain merchandise was made, but he afterward admitted that it was an exceptional case. When we had general order business we only realized rent of store, $6,000 per annum. Our charge was from 75 cents to $1 per package; never more than $1. The charge now is generally $1.60.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.

A complimentary benefit, which was a great success, was tendered Matilda Heron by her professional friends this afternoon. Miss Heron returned thanks in a feeling speech.

FUNERAL OF ELIZA LOGAN.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. George Wood, formerly Miss Eliza Logan, were held to-day at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Forty-second street and Broadway. Rev. Stephen Tyng, Jr., read the Episcopal burial service over the remains. The parlors were thronged with ladies and many members of the theatrical profession. The remains were conveyed to the cemetery.

Mayor Hall returned to his office in the City Hall about 1 o'clock to-day. He announced to the reporters that he had nothing new to communicate.

THE BROKEN OCEAN BANK.

Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean Bank, expects to pay a dividend of 25 per cent to depositors, on the 25th inst. If he gets the money due from the New York Printing Company he will pay 33 per cent.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Another suit for the recovery of $5,000 damages for loss of life through the explosion of the boiler on the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, in July last, commenced this morning in the Brooklyn City Court.

THE GREAT SUGAR SUIT.

It was supposed that the great sugar case of the Government against Weld & Co. would have been settled by the payment of about $500,000. It is now stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has declined to ratify any settlement or compromise thus far proposed, although it is believed that as high as $700,000 has been offered, and the present indications are that a re-trial of the case may soon take place in the United States District Court.

CALLENDER'S CASE.

Bank Examiner Callender has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ERIE SUIT.

In the case of the Erie Railroad Company against Heath, Raphael & Co., Judge Blatchford to-day, in the United States Circuit Court, rendered a decision denying the prayer of a cross bill for substituting service of subpoena upon the solicitors of defendants, instead of upon defendants.

INSANE MURDERER.

Sheriff Brennan, this afternoon, received an order from Governor Hoffman instructing him to send Lawrence Sullivan, now confined in the Tombs under sentence of death for the murder of John O'Brien, to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn, as having been pronounced hopelessly insane.

THE PRINTER'S HOLIDAY.

The Franklin statue was unveiled and presented to the printers of New York, this noon, in Printing House Square. The statue was accepted by President Savage, of the Typographical Society, who thanked DeGroot, in behalf of the printers, for his gift. Rev. Dr. Prime, Professor Morse, and William Cullen Bryant also made addresses. The presentation address in behalf of DeGroot was made by Horace Greeley.

TWEED.

Tweed's name does not appear in any of the committees appointed in the State Senate at Albany.

FISK'S SUCCESSOR AS COLONEL OF THE NINTH.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., is mentioned as successor of Fisk as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

The Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to Congress regarding the great depression of the American shipping interest engaged in foreign commerce, and asking the interposition of Congress for its relief, and for such legislation as will enable American builders of iron ships to compete with those of Great Britain.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John Chapman, a farmer, residing between Alton and Brighton, has buried the carcasses of fifty hogs which died of cholera.

—At a silver wedding in Sparta recently, the couple received $2,000 worth of silver presents.

—The young bull Diamond, bred by J. B. Ryburn of McLean county, was sold at Helena, Montana, for $1,885, being the highest price ever obtained for any bull either sold or bred in this State.

—The citizens of Centralia give $50,000 in cash, and all the land they ask for, to Sherwood Brothers, of Lynn, Mass., to establish in the former place a shoe manufactory, that will employ 400 hands.

IOWA.

Last week the sportsmen of Davenport held an exciting hunt on the island, after a large, shaggy wolf, which they finally exterminated on Saturday.

WISCONSIN.

Mr. S. K. Worrell, residing near Racine, was recently engaged in his morning duties about his farm, when he was shot by a stranger, and terribly wounded in the abdomen. No reason can be assigned for the deed, and all efforts to discover the perpetrator have proved unavailing.

—An Irishman applied to a Janesville surgeon to be vaccinated. The operation was satisfactorily performed on his left arm, when he coolly rolled up his other sleeve and requested the M. D. to make another puncture, because, he said, he had been exposed to the small-pox twice.

—Captain Brnett, of Jefferson, has raised a stalk of tobacco which contained fifteen perfect leaves of the finest grade of tobacco, being of good color, and as soft and flexible as a kid-glove. It was of the Connecticut seed-leaf variety, and was an average stalk. The Captain cultivated three acres of tobacco this year, and he estimates the yield at about three tons. The seed was planted about the 1st of July, and the crop cut about the 1st of September.

—The Racine *Journal* reports that on Friday afternoon Mr. Johnson went into his back yard, where he found the dead body of a young man named Christian Peterson, leaning against the fence, with a shot-gun resting against his left arm. A stick about two feet long, cut with a crotch, was found lying near, which was evidently used in discharging the gun. The gun had been placed just to the right of the nose, and discharged, tearing off the whole upper part of the head. The deceased was 22 years of age. Previous to this terrible act, he had been subject to severe spells of melancholy.

—A Post Office has been established at Ashland, Ashland County, the terminus of the Central Wisconsin Railroad.

—The Berlin *Journal* says Walter Gage, arrested for having two wives, was examined on Tuesday of last week, and his release was arranged for on condition that he should procure a divorce from his first wife.

—The Janesville *Gazette* reports an incendiary fire in the Opera House Block on Friday morning, and the narrow escape of a hotel full of sleeping people.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian has negotiated a loan of $47,000, at 8 per cent, to take up the existing city debt.

—The Windsor (Ont.) *Record* publishes an official notice that application will be made at the next session of the Dominion Parliament for an act to authorize the Canada Southern Railway Company to construct a bridge for railway purposes across the Detroit River, at or near Malden or Amherstburg, in the township of Anderdon, in the county of Essex, and to unite with any other company in the United States that may be formed for a similar purpose; or for an act for the incorporation of a separate company, for the construction of said railway bridge, with similar power to unite with a company in the United States.

—A gentleman from Lowell, Mass., is at Battle Creek, negotiating for the purchase of a large part of the water-power there, with a view to the erection of extensive cotton-mills. He is said to represent a capital of $2,000,000.

—The next fair of the Northern Michigan Agricultural Society is to be held at Grand Rapids on Monday, Sept. 16, and the five following days.

—The St. Clair County Board of Supervisors on Saturday morning accepted the proposition of Port Huron to erect a City Hall of the value of $40,000, in which shall be included a court room and county offices, equal in value to those at St. Clair,—the county to retain the old buildings and out of their proceeds to erect a county jail.

—A little girl in Adrian thus testifies against her aunt, Mrs. Louisa Lossing, with whom she lives:

On Monday of last week I got up and my aunt was real cross; she scolded because I did not eat breakfast faster; I was eating as fast as I could; she said she would feed me if I did not eat faster; as soon as Uncle William left she commenced feeding me, taking a large piece of bread and forcing it into my mouth; I chewed as fast as I could, and she said she would whip me if I did not eat faster; I could not eat faster, and she took me into the bed room, stripped me, and whipped me with a whip about as big as your finger, from an apple tree, and about a yard long. She struck me about a hundred blows, and then said if I would not make any noise she would stop whipping me; I could not help crying aloud, and then she choked me; then she whipped me again, and at last, when I could not keep still, she put a towel into my mouth. She had me in the bedroom about an hour, I should think, and struck me, I should think, about two hundred blows. After she had got through whipping me I went back to the table, and she made me eat a great deal more than I wanted; did not want to eat anything; she made me eat about enough for four or five meals at that one time; I kept asking her to let me stop, and she said she would not stop until I had commenced eating fast; the loaves were large loaves of baker's bread, and the slices were thick; she would not let me drink anything.

This story was confirmed by other evidence, and the aunt was also proved to have forced red pepper into the eyes and mouth of the child. The woman was sentenced to ninety days' confinement and a fine of $100.

MINNESOTA.

D. Jacobus, of St. Paul, has brought suit against the St. Paul & Chicago Railway, in which he claims $10,000 for damages he sustained while riding on that road. He alleges that the employes of the road ran the train so fast that a piece of timber was thrown from another car into the one occupied by him and hit him, causing him such serious injury that he has not since been able to attend to any business at all.

—The State Hospital for the Insane reports 244 patients at the close of the year, of whom 118 are females.

—The Presbyterian Church at St. Peter has been turned over to a party of laborers, who pay no attention to Sunday, but work right along, regardless of the Decalogue. It is to be transformed into an apiary.

—The ladies of Wabashaw, having taken in hand the matter of sustaining a library association there,—they undertaking to carry on the institution after the failure of the young men to make it a success,—have done nobly. They got together between $700 and $800, expended it judiciously in books, &c., and now have quite a snug little balance on hand.

—The Hastings *Gazette* says a stock company is being formed at that place, with a capital of $20,000, to build a new hotel.

KANSAS.

A census taken by J. D. Emerson, City Clerk of Independence, shows the population to be 2,275.

—The Eldorado *Times* says that the Augusta Land Office is to be removed to Wichita about the 20th of February.

—A coal famine was threatened at Seneca on account of the stoppage of shipments on the St. Joseph & Denver Road, so the people went to opening coal mines all around, and kept the price down to 28 cents.

—Two tons of very fine fish, ranging in size from 2 to 75 pounds, were recently taken out of the Little Arkansas River, near Wichita, in one day. They were speared through the ice.

MISSOURI.

The Treasurer of St. Clair County recently refused to pay interest on the bonds issued by the county to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, until he had information of the number of bonds sold. He declared that interest should not properly begin until after their sale.

—On the evening of the 8th inst. an attempt was made by some unknown person to assassinate Mr. T. C. Davis, editor of the Osceola *Democrat*. He was shot while on his way from his office to the hotel, eight buckshot entering his body. Mr. Davis is at a loss to account for the assault.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New York *Mail* says: "Cigarette smoking has become a very fashionable amusement among a certain class of young ladies in this city."

—Grand Haven is to have an Alden factory for preserving fruit. The Hon. D. D. Ball heads the stock subscription with $1,000.

—A mammoth cheese was recently exhibited in Faneuil Hall, Boston, of which 4,000 persons bought slices, paying for them in the aggregate $683.40.

—The Washington *Star* ungallantly announces that "young ladies, as a general rule, partake more heartily of supper at an evening entertainment than the young men."

—The Japanese make a paper which bears any amount of soaking without injury. Just the material on which to print shares of corporations that take frequent occasion to water their stock.

—Mr. P. F. Rothermel, the artist who painted the "Battle of Gettysburg," has notified Governor Geary and the Legislature of Pennsylvania that this long-expected work of art will be ready for delivery about the 22d of February next.

—At a wedding in Rochester, recently, a nice flowered cake was most horribly mutilated by an old gentleman who mistook it for a dish of mashed potatoes, and thrust a spoon into it with the remark, "I will next carve the potatoes."

—Mr. Daniel Leonard, of West Woodstock, Conn., recently cut an elm tree, from which he secured over 1,500 feet of lumber, and five cords of wood. A log 11 feet in length produced 920 feet of lumber.

—Fifty years ago Tuesday last, the preliminaries of forming a church of the Universalist persuasion in Danbury, Conn., were settled upon. The only survivor of the twelve founders of this society is Ira R. Wildman, of the Great Plain district, and Wednesday evening the members of the church met at his house to celebrate the event.

—At Buffalo, some days ago, Mr. George H. Stowits, lately a teacher in the public schools, set in motion a plan for the transfer of the schools of the city to a Board of Education, which seems to be very generally approved. The matter will be further discussed, at a public meeting, on Thursday evening next.

—The Philadelphia *North American* publishes a list of subscriptions, amounting to about $30,000, contributed toward the purchase of a new site and erection of commodious buildings for the Jewish Hospital of that city, an association whose charity is not limited to sect, but whose tender ministrations are always ready to succor the suffering. Fifty thousand dollars is required to complete the sum needed for the purpose.

—In Surprise Valley, Cal., there are a number of small lakes. One of these has recently run dry, leaving a sediment or bed of superior salt, clear as crystal from four inches to a foot in depth, and covering an area of fifteen miles in length by six miles in width. It was never before supposed that these lakes contained any salt, and the water was always considered clear, fresh water, with some alkali in it, as most of the fresh water in Northern California possesses.

—In regard to the actual cost in money of the negligence exhibited in the prevention of typhoid fever in Great Britain, the London *Times* makes the following curious calculation: "If we suppose," it says, "that its victims during ten years were persons earning on an average only one pound weekly, that six weeks was the average duration of each illness, that each patient was maintained by others at an expense of a pound a week until death or recovery, and that each lost life was worth one hundred pounds to the community, we arrive, by a simple calculation, at the sum of thirty-four millions, four hundred thousand pounds sterling as the barren cost in money of typhoid fever for that brief period in our history."

—A Toronto journal says some fiends entered the Methodist Cemetery at Morven, Ont., one night, recently, and battered to pieces beautiful Scotch granite monuments erected over the graves of Miss Elizabeth and Mrs. J. L. P. Gordanier. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage.

—New Orleans has at length secured an uptown hotel. It stands at the corner of Jackson and Magazine streets, and was erected by Dr. H. F. Wade.

—The Denver (Col.) *Real Estate Register*, in defence of society in that city, sends to its exchanges a notice of the Firemen's ball on Christmas evening, giving the names and costumes of the ladies in attendance, the bill of fare, and the order of dancing.

—During 1871, Buffalo made 154,177 barrels of lager and 22,121 casks of ale.

—A whole page of the London *Times* of Dec. 11 is occupied with an advertisement of "The United Kingdom Alliance to procure the total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating liquors." It is proposed to raise a fund of £100,000, of which about £75,000 has been already subscribed.

—A Boston banker has just imported the largest diamond in the city, at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

—In Siberia, during the winter, milk is bought and sold in a frozen state, and can be carried for a long period in a simple bag. When required for use a requisite quantity is chopped off with a hatchet or sheath-knife, and thawed as needed.

—"Senseless and malicious charges, written in pigeon English, and printed in mud, in the expiring issue of a contemptible sheet," is what the Wichita *Vidette* says about an article that appeared in a cotemporary.

—Coffee pulp, it appears from recent experiments made in India, will yield, upon distillation, 9 per cent of its own weight of spirits, equal in strength to Scotch whiskey.

—The British mercantile marine consists of 37,000 vessels, representing 6,000,000 tons. Of these 4,000,000 tons are steamers; and, altogether, the English have more ships than all other nations combined.

—The value of property at Monaco, the only famous place in Europe where gaming is still allowed, has doubled since the edicts suppressing Baden-Baden and the others.

—Two women, in Detroit got at dagger's point, and one of them, of an original turn of mind, got a parrot, and taught Polly to say, "You thief" whenever her enemy passed by. Not to be outdone, the other fair belligerent also got a Polly, whom she taught to scream, "You dye your hair," whenever the enemy came in sight. Finally, the judiciary was appealed to, and both the parrot guns were spiked.

—New York exquisites, instead of a *boutonniere*, wear a bright-colored ribbon tied in the buttonhole, which is very suggestive, and leads one to infer that it is the identical piece of ribbon "which tied up her bonny brown hair."

—Human hair stands—or hangs—third in value on the list of articles imported into this country.

—Newburyport boasts of a canary bird that sung for five years, was silent six years, and now, at the age of thirteen, has begun to sing with all the fervor and brilliancy of youth.

—At the execution of the assassin of the late Chief Justice Norman, in India, there was a large display of soldiers and police present, and among the latter was one detective. In order that there might be no mistake in regard to this official he was dressed in uniform, with the word "detective" embroidered on his coat.

MARRIED.

BUCKOUT—CORBETT—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mr. John Buckout and Miss Lizzie Corbett, daughter of John Corbett, Esq., of this city. No cards.

DIED.

JONES—At Utica, N. Y., Jan. 12, George A., only son of Anthony A. Jones, aged 22 years.

MACLEAN—At his residence, 1071 West Harrison-st., on Wednesday, at 11½ a. m., Lachlan Maclean, late of the Royal Engineers' Department, Quebec, Canada, aged 38 years.

Funeral from Calvary Church, on Warren, near Western-av., on Friday, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m.

☞ Quebec (Canada) papers please copy.

COMERFORD—In this city, Jan. 16, of consumption, Miss Maggie Comerford, aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken from her mother's residence, No. 263 Curtis-st., near Indiana-st., to St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 a. m. Thence to Milwaukee on the 5 o'clock train for interment.

☞ New York and Milwaukee papers please copy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS CHANCE FOR $1,500, WHERE $20,000 can be made in 18 months, sure, at 992 South State-st.

A DESIRABLE OYSTER AND LUNCH ROOM in complete running order for sale. Inquire at 74 West Randolph-st., basement.

A MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES, WITH HORSE and wagon if desired, for sale. Price $250. Apply on premises, 1200 State-st.

A RARE BARGAIN FOR A PARTY WISHING to buy a well established drug business in a flourishing town in Missouri, on Pacific Railroad; will sell stock, lot, and building, or sell stock and rent the premises to good party. Call on or address E. A. BLODGETT, Warrensburg, Mo., or C. J. CORSE, 9 South Canal-st., Room 6.

A PARTY WHO CAN SPARE $3,000 WITHOUT inconvenience, may hear of an opportunity for doing much good, with no risk of loss, but with large profits in return. Only persons in easy circumstances may address S. A. CLEMENT, 307 Washington st.

A SAFE PAYING BUSINESS IN A FIRST-class locality for sale. Only a small capital required. Satisfactory reasons for selling. If you mean business address E 94, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY STORE WITH OYSTER-room attached for sale, doing a good trade. 415 State-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS—The entire business of the E. W. M. Co. for sale on the most favorable terms. 300 to 400 men are constantly employed; gross sales amounting to about [illegible] by giving judicious credits. The undersigned, having devoted 35 years of his life entirely to its growth, and having made all the property he desires, is determined to retire, improve his real estate, and obtain the rest his declining years and health demand, leaving to his successors a business which he believes has no parallel in the country. For further information inquire of or address F. W. GATES, President, Office, 48 Canal-st, Chicago.

GROCERY FOR SALE—SMALL STOCK; GOOD cash trade; one of the best locations in Chicago. Inquire corner Fulton and May-sts.

HOTEL FOR RENT AT LAKE FOREST—A splendid new hotel at Lake Forest, the most delightful suburban town in the West, and the favorite summer resort of residents of Chicago, from which it is distant 25 miles by Milwaukee Railroad. The hotel and grounds are on a finely wooded bluff 80 feet above the lake, of which they command an unequalled view. The building is elegantly furnished throughout, is warmed by steam, and is well supplied with bath rooms and water closets. In the ladies' parlor is a $1,000 piano, and in the billiard hall two good tables. Gas and water are introduced into every room. The laundry has every convenience for doing the washing of the guests and the house. There is a good ice-house in which is stored 100 tons of ice. The barn is very complete and capable of accommodating 50 horses. It is not often that an opportunity occurs for obtaining such an unique establishment, and it will be rented so that it can be made to pay well. The undersigned will take pleasure in making arrangements to show the property. S. LIND, 97 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE — PROFITS monthly over $800; complete running order. Mr. WOHL, 584 Wabash-av.

SALOON AND FIXTURES DOING GOOD business for sale at a bargain. Inquire 162 South Halsted-st.

SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT A bargain. Apply at once to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 25 Canal-st.

TOBACCO FACTORY FOR SALE BY ISAAC Faller, general auction and commission merchant, 59 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A first-class tobacco factory, complete, with engine, boiler, and all machinery in running order. A real bargain. Terms, ½ cash, and ½ in real estate in Chicago.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, 7TH INST., ON the South Side, a black empress cloth over-skirt, trimmed with satin. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to 383 South Clark-st.

LOST—A DARK GRAY PONY, WITH HALTER on neck and shoe off right foot, long tail, short mane. Return to No. 196 Michigan-av., and get reward of $5.

FOUND—GRAY MARE, SATURDAY EVENING. Owner can have by applying at 28 Butterfield-st. and paying expenses.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT LAST, BETWEEN Michigan-av. Baptist Church and Twenty-sixth-st., one rubber ear-ring inlaid with gold. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 1157 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, IN GOING from Sixteenth-st. to the Academy of Music, by the street cars, a shawl pin in the shape of an anchor, of silver and Scotch pebbles. The association is more than the intrinsic value of the pin. A liberal reward will be given to any one returning it to CASHIER Chicago Tribune, at this office.

LOST—YESTERDAY MORNING, ON WABASH-av., between 493 and Sixteenth-st., a small black leather hand-bag, containing several abstracts of title. The finder will be suitably rewarded on return of same to CHASE BROS. & CO., 299 West Randolph-st., or to SHORTALL & HOARD, 493 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 254 SOUTH JEFFERSON-st., near Twelfth-st., a bay colt, 14 months old, got two white feet. The finder will be rewarded by returning or giving information at SLOAN & GRAHAM'S Plumbing Shop, 195 West Randolph-st.

TAKEN UP—AT CLARK'S POINT, IN THE town of Hyde Park, on Monday, Jan. 15, a chestnut mare, two hind feet white, switch tail, weight about 1,050 lbs.; had on leather halter and forward strap of German blanket. Owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JOHN P. JACKSON.

TAKEN THROUGH MISTAKE—IF THE PERSON who took the muff from a sewing machine near the desk in the sewing machine office, No. 195 West Madison-st., yesterday, returns the same, no questions will be asked. A person watched and followed, and can swear to the identity.

$50 REWARD—THE ABOVE REWARD WILL be paid for the delivery to me, in good condition, of one of my carriage horses, a bright bay, 8 years old, 16 hands high, with heavy mane and tail, and quite stylish appearance, that escaped from my barn, No. 3 Park-row, and ran down Michigan-av. Sunday evening, Jan. 7. W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlain, associate editors Chicago *Tribune*. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 page illustrations (embracing 85 engravings), 552 pages in all, with the fullest (fifty inches) and most reliable map of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Business at once, ... territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 15 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 TO $10 A DAY IN A permanent business. No equal in America. Call or send 25c for sample and circular. MERRILL & CO., 230 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD AGENTS STILL wanted on the Reversible Door and Gate Springs. Try it, and judge whether it will pay or not. Call at 113 West Randolph-st., or send stamp for particulars. BOON, MILLS & CO., patentees and proprietors.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and Northwest for Chamber's Encyclopedia and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, 595 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages and 75 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, $2.50. Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME IN SUMS of $3,000 to $100,000 on first class real estate. J. L. MACLEOD, 139 Throop st., corner Van Buren.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY B. W. THOMAS, 174 East Madison-st., on good real estate securities, for 3 or 5 years, at 10 per cent interest.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000 ON first-class city real estate. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON long or short time, on first class city securities, at reasonable rates. H. LOWY, 311 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. Same bought. No. 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2, formerly 125 Dearborn-st. TUNNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—$10,000 ON PERSONAL SECURITIES, and $40,000 on real estate. Amount and time to suit. ESTEY & FISK, Room 4, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, SECURITY gilt edge in the burnt district. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 5, 45 Canal-st.

WANTED—COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE Company's policies and Putnam Insurance policies, for cash. Apply to JAMES BAXTER & CO., 25 Canal-st.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERAL for short time. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

$75,000 TO LEND ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five to ten years, in sums not less than $5,000, and larger preferred. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

$23,500 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years, at 10 per cent, in sums of about $3,000, $11,500, or altogether. Apply immediately to J. B. MURRAY, Odell, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING business; good locality and long lease; prefer a man who can speak German. Apply in Furniture Store, 323 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $10,000 TO $20,000 capital to join advertiser in a safe and profitable business; references required and given. Address I & J 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $5,000 to $8,000 and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining an interest in an established manufacturing or wholesale business. All communications treated in confidence. Address, stating particulars, P. S., Box 742, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-THIRD interest in a well established manufacturing business, with unlimited sales, an entire monopoly, protected by five patents. To one who can control from $10,000 to $20,000 this is a rare chance. References given in full information, by addressing V 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO HAS A THOROUGH knowledge of the hardware business, and $5,000 or more capital. Those of experience, requisite capital, and competent to take full charge of the business, address Q 73, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 TO INVEST IN THE periodical publishing business as an active partner, or with salary; or will join with other writers in starting a live periodical on the co-operative plan. Address, for one week, B 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF MINK FURS CHEAP. Apply at 97 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT FOR TWELVE States from Feb. 4, 1872, of Geo. W. Stoeckel's Patent Graduated Plate. ... only need apply to Patentee, GEO. W. STOECKEL, Box 98, Pittsburgh, Pa., or 3 Wood-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—
100x100 feet on Superior-st., near LaSalle; cheap.
27½x150 on Dearborn, north of Division-st.; $175.
A fine corner on North Dearborn-st., cheap.
24x150 on LaSalle, near Schiller-st.; $150 per foot.
25x150 on Clark-st., near Schiller; $150—½ cash.
23x120 on North Wells-st.; $160—½ cash.
25x125 on Clark-st., opposite the Park; $110.
24x120 on Superior-st., only $1,000—½ cash.
25x120 on Sedgwick-st.; $30 per foot.
25 feet corner Franklin and Menominee-sts.; $1,600.
24x112 on Division, east of Larrabee-st.; cheap.
30 feet on Oak-st.; $25 per foot.
25x120 on Townsend-st.; street paved; $1,600.
Six lots, ... each, in Wright's Grove, near Clark-st., only $65 per foot—½ cash.
200 beautiful residence lots west of Lincoln Park. $250 each—½ cash.
Fine lots in Lake View, near the lake shore drive, on easy payments.
North Side our "Motto." E. A. LINN & CO., No. 25 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS AND LONG TIME—5 lots near Western-av. and Sixteenth-st., $400 each, ¼ down; 4 lots on Butterfield-st., opposite car shops, $625 each, ¼ down; 2 lots on Harrison-st., near Campbell-av., $750 each, ¼ down; 2 lots on Coolidge-st., near Wood, $1,100 for both, ¼ cash; 2 lots on Chicago-av., near Hoyne, $750 each, ¼ cash; 2 lots on Erie-st., near Lincoln, $900, ¼ cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE PROPERTY—
Michigan-st., east of Pine-st., 50x100 ft.
Ohio-st., east of Rush-st., 22x100 ft.
Dearborn-st., North of Illinois-st., east front, 96x100 ft.
Clark-st., northwest corner Belden-av., 82x150 ft.
Rush-st., northwest corner Kinzie-st., 18x98 ft.
Ontario-st., east of Pine-st., 25x100 ft.
Pine-st., between Indiana and Ohio-sts., 38x100 ft.
Pine-st., northeast corner Michigan-st., 100x100 ft.
Wright's Grove, near Diversey-st., 50x150 ft.
Rush-st., northeast corner Indiana-st., 50x100 ft.
Cass-st., northeast corner Indiana-st., 75x100 ft.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER LOT ON Henry-st., near Loomis, very cheap for cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST.
50 feet on Michigan-st.
24 feet on North Wells-st.
101 feet on Chicago-av.
24 feet on Sedgwick-st., s. e. corner of White-st.
24 feet on Larrabee-st.
24 feet on North Halsted-st.
30 feet on Park-av.
H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., 60 feet, east front; Michigan-av., ... 73 feet. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY E. B. MARSHALL, 202 WEST Madison-st.
49x163 on North Wells-st., near Sigel.
22x100 on North LaSalle-st., near McCagg's Square.
50x101 on Menominee-st., two blocks from Lincoln Park, $1,850.
Several choice business lots on South Side, near old gas works; also on West Madison-st.
Fine residence lots in all parts of the city, at the lowest prices.

FOR SALE—TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER—$1,250 cash this week will purchase store, dwelling, and cottage, on Blue Island-av., near Fourier-st.; four years' ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, FRONTING Jefferson Park; cheap this week. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 5, 45 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS AND leases in the burnt district. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—WITH LEASE OF GROUND, houses at 182 West Monroe-st. and 114 South Halsted-st. CUTLER & HUSE, 55 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—20 OR 30 BRICK AND FRAME residences, with two dozen cottages. Give me a call. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON MONROE-ST., between State and Dearborn-sts., full depth; Randolph-st., corner of Wells-st., 80 feet by 120 feet; Randolph-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts., 50 or 80 feet front. J. D. HARVEY, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONLY ONE-FIFTH down, a handsome house and lot, 60 feet front, on Leavitt-st.; choice neighborhood. Apply at 164 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE—PARK-AV., near Leavitt-st.; 9 rooms, water and gas; 30 foot lot, only $5,800 this week, good West Side lot for part. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50x150, N. W. CORNER OF NORTH Dearborn-st. and Burton-place; a choice corner and an east front. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, LARGE PIECE OF ground on the river, both sides. All money payable at end of 5 years, interest beginning 4 per cent per annum. Property within 500 yards has brought $3,000 per acre. Will sell for less to satisfactory party. Address H S, care Ohio Valley Insurance Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,500 CASH — FRAME building, 18x75, on State st., near Van Buren; 9 months' cheap ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR NORTH Side lots in burnt district—One or two nearly new 8-room cottages, with closets, pantry, water, and wood and coal shed; house, gas in street. Lots 50 feet wide. Near Lincoln Park, and two blocks from street cars. Address M. E. PROUTY, 1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—30 OR 60X125 FEET ON WASHINGTON-st., 200 feet west of Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—125X144 FEET SOUTHEAST CORNER Michigan-av. and Thirty-sixth-st.; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. PROPERTY—FIFTY feet between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., (east front); 40 feet near Van Buren-st.; 50 feet near Congress-st.; 40 feet near Peck-court, with improvements, renting for 15 per cent on price; 48 feet, east front, between Washington and Madison-sts. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 364 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN AND MARKET-STS.—112x130 feet, southeast corner of VanBuren and Market-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN IN CHICAGO—Fine residence of 12 rooms, water and gas; lot, 50x125, Walnut-st., near Paulina; only $6,000, worth $7,000; ¼ down, balance, 4½ years. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONT ON MONROE-ST., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., with cellar and foundation, and several ... enough material on the ground for two-thirds of a business house; $30,000 in ten payments. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON VAN BUREN-ST., SOUTH front, 28¼ feet, 100 feet west of State-st., in ten payments; $25,000, rare opportunity. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—NEW, NEAT FRAME house of 14 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 44 feet front on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS FOR CASH—LOTS ON Wentworth-av., opposite car shops, $500; lot in Englewood, north of depot and west of Stewart-av., $250. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, 300X240 FEET, SOUTHWEST corner of Twenty-second and Throop, suitable for lumber or any manufacturing property. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100X190 FEET, southwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$12,500 FOR MARBLE-FRONT RESIDENCE, fronting the Lake, on Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., $2,000 due 5 years at 8 per cent. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 339 MITCHELL-st., lots on Blue Island-av., Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., in Sampson & Greene's Addition. These lots are convenient to the street cars.

FOR SALE—LOT 20x150 ON RANDOLPH-ST., between Wells and Franklin, south front. A. E. WALKER, Room 16, cor. Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE, 2-STORY HOUSE and barn, well built, and nearly new, $2,000. ½ cash. Two-story house and store, West Lake-st., near Carpenter, $5,500. A bargain. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS ON TAYLOR-ST., NEAR Wood, owned by a non-resident, to be sold together; want a cash and time offer. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., 50 FEET, $87.50 PER foot; Warren-av., 75 feet, $50 per foot; Wilcox-st., 50 feet, $60 per foot. On May-st., near Washington-st., pleasant house, $8,000, $1,200 cash, balance on long time. (26) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, barn, etc., and lot 21½x150, east front, on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st.; would take a farm of 50 or 80 acres in part pay, balance long time. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 116 W. MADISON-st., 2-story frame house and brick cellar, bath-room, mantels, etc., No. 178 South Peoria-st., with 25 or 50 feet of ground, at a bargain, for a few days; possession given. Two-story frame, and 50 feet on Jackson-st. near Centre-av.; $10,000.

FOR SALE—ONLY $100 DOWN—3 LOTS ON REBECCA-st. and Western-av., $400 each, balance to suit. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 W. MADISON-st.; 25 feet on Third-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., fronting on Dearborn-st. extension. First-class marble front house, northeast corner Sangamon and Van Buren-sts., with furniture if desired, at a bargain.
No. 38 West Monroe-st., lot 20x190, $5,000.
200x200 fronting on Douglas Park, near Twelfth-st., to exchange for a house.

FOR SALE—4-STORY MARBLE FRONT BUSINESS house, on Madison st. near the corner of Halsted, 40 feet front, elegant store and finished basement; upper floors contain 23 rooms elegantly finished with every modern convenience. Several extensive marble blocks to be built in the immediate vicinity this spring; best location for any sort of business on the street; $40,000—easy terms. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT, 100x150, ON ONE OF the avenues, near Twenty-second-st., desirable church site. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WE WANT MONEY, WILL SELL an elegant marble house on Michigan-av. at a great bargain. S. & E. A. MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, VERY EASY TERMS—Four lots, Butterfield-st., near Forty-seventh-st., only $600 each. Lot on Davis-st., near Lake, $1,100. Two lots on Coolidge-st., near Wood, $600 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 TWENTY-SECOND ST. TWO story and basement brick house, with lot 25x127 feet, for $11,000. The cheapest and only brick house for sale in this fine and convenient locality. Apply to L. J. HITZ, at Prussing's Vinegar Works, 331 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON WELLS-ST., north of Monroe, at a bargain, and on easy terms. GEO. V. BYRD, 100 South Desplaines-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES, WITH large lots, in prices from $1,500 to $12,000; easy terms; also a few houses to rent. T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston, or 105 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND WABASH-avs., near Fifty-sixth-st., 132x165, small cash payment required, balance on long time. A. R. WING & CO., 159 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE YET UNSOLD A FEW No. 1 houses in Evanston and Glencoe on easy terms; also cottages for monthly payments. These places are easier reached from business, than many within the limits. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FOR HOMES, worth $300 for $250 and $200. For the next 30 days, lots on the boulevard, only 4 miles from the Court House; the highest land about the city. Call at my office and take a free ride of 20 minutes and see them. Title perfect and abstract furnished with each lot. Terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS $200 AND $250, ONLY $20 down, 2 miles from limits, at station, 10 trains each way, fare 7 cts; streets made, trees set out, many houses built; terms so easy that they come within the reach of all. No trouble to show the lots; see them before you buy. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAPLEWOOD—FOUR MILES from Court House, accessible by steam cars, a new, 2-story house, containing all modern improvements; price, $2,500; terms—payment of $725 cash, balance on long time. A. R. WING & CO., 159 Wabash-av.

KNITTING MACHINES.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES—THE COMPLETE knitter. Call and examine, or send stamp for circular and samples of work. HULBERT & WOODHEAD, General Agents, 71 South Halsted-st.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40-HORSE power; ... COLLINS EATON, Agent, 25 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, ... shaping machines and mortising machines. 26 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

BOILER FEEDERS, STEAM, POWER, AND hand pumps. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BECON'S PORTABLE HOISTING ENGINES for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBIT'S ENGINES AND BOILERS, from 15 horse power upward. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 16 AND 18 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills, and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

ENGINE LATHES, ALL SIZES, IRON PLANERS, drill presses, bolt cutters, twist drills, belting, at the machinery depot of W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A 20x30 STATIONARY ENGINE; also a 30x36 condensing, beam engine, portable engines of all sizes, shafting, hangers and pullies. WM. McGREGOR, 23 South Canal-st.

FARRAR SURFACERS, RESAWING MACHINES, planer and matchers, wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO'S, 113 Fulton-st.

JOHNSON'S STEAM AND POWER FIRE pumps, piping, hydrants, hose, hose couplings, hose pipes, etc. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 6 to 12-inch bore, and larger ones, in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

TOMPKINS' RESAWING MACHINE, THE only reliable machine in use at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Co., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A SECONDHAND steam engine, 4 to 10 horse power; must be in good order and ready to run. Address, to-day and to-morrow, ROLL, Tribune office.

WOOD & MANN'S PORTABLE ENGINE; BEST in use. Tompkins' Planer and Matcher, champion, Molding Machine, and Sash, Door, and Blind Machinery, Universal Wood-Worker, Sturtevant Blowers, Greenwood's Stave and Heading Machinery, Engine Lathes, Iron Planer Drills, Chucks, Leather and Rubber Belting, Saws, Files, and all other classes of wood and iron-working machines and supplies, at the ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURING CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

WE HAVE ONE EXTRA-HEAVY DOUBLE-cylinder planer and matcher made particularly for planing ship timber and other heavy work, will plane both sides 24-inch wide; ... weight about 10,500 lbs; will be sold cheap, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

41 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—BOARD WITH PLEASANT furnished room for gent and wife or two gents; also a few day boarders; references exchanged.

73 SOUTH SOBEY-ST.—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gentlemen, with nicely furnished room. Everything in good shape. References required. Terms moderate. MRS. SEIBERT.

77 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board; also a few day boarders. Reasonable terms.

140 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—GENTLEMAN and wife can find board in private family on very reasonable terms.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANTLY furnished room; also single room, with board. Few day boarders accommodated.

174 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT furnished room, with board, for two gentlemen. Also first-class day board for two, at old price, $4.50 per week.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent on reasonable terms, with board. Day board $4 per week.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED suite of front rooms, with board, in a cheerful and agreeable private family, for gent and wife, or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Location first-class.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. NEAR TWENTY-NINTH, one block from State-st.—First-rate rooms and board at very reasonable rates; everything new.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, with board; hot and cold water; references exchanged.

632 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF Lincoln—A large front room furnished or unfurnished, with board; house heated with steam.

545 WEST MONROE-ST.—A VERY PLEASANT suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. First-class table. Small family.

657 WEST MONROE-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front suite; also a pleasant single room.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also one smaller room.

810 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, an elegantly furnished front parlor; also a room on second floor, for two persons, and a single room.

NEAR UNION PARK—NICELY FURNISHED room; with board, for a young lady, in a private family. Address G 89, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT, LARGE, FRONT room, for two, with good board; modern conveniences; charge moderate; references. Address K R, branch office, 465 Wabash-av.

WEBER HOUSE, 150 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board; house new, newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Transient, $2.00 per day. Day board $5.00 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WITH A PIANO, IN private family where she can have the comforts of a home; is willing to pay for good accommodations. Must be within eight blocks of Madison and Aberdeen-sts. Address MISS H, 365 South Morgan-st.

BOARD—FOR THREE PERSONS WITH PARLOR and two bedrooms on first or second floor. Table of the very best. A liberal price will be paid. Must be on South Side. Address WM. J. BARNEY, 204 Michigan-av.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES a single room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, south of Eighteenth-st. Address A H W, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—I WANT GOOD COMFORTABLE FURNISHED rooms and good board, in a private family, for myself, wife, and child, near my place of business. S. W. STRYKER, 231 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 rooms, with the modern improvements; South Side preferred. Address, stating rent and location, C 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS near street cars, West Side, with or without board, for gentleman and wife; rent no object if accommodations are satisfactory. Address W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, within 10 squares of the Sherman House, by a single gentleman. Address H. STUART, Room 7, 45 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD PRICE WILL be paid by a single gentleman for a pleasant, unfurnished room. Private family on South Side preferred. Address G. R. HAMMOND, Tribune Branch Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, or furnished cottage, West Side, convenient to cars. O 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping, either on South or West Side. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR private office, easy of access, central, and reasonable. Address immediately, O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING OR PART of one, suitable for the cooper business. S. H. PECK, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT — PART OF A FURNISHED office near the Board of Trade. Address, stating terms, P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room in a nice neighborhood, for a gentleman. Address G 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 TO 4 ROOMS, SUITABLE for housekeeping; will pay liberal rent. Address V 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR housekeeping by gentleman and wife. Address L L D, 26 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE AND LOT ON Wabash, Michigan, or Indiana-avs., between Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth-sts., by a family of two only; will buy the house at once, if price and terms are satisfactory. Address, immediately, M H, 845 Prairie-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG LADY (occupation, sewing), pleasant furnished room, with fire, with or without board, in a private family, or where there are few or no other boarders; location to be within five blocks of Madison and Carpenter-sts. Address immediately, stating terms, which must be reasonable, G 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR THE SPRING trade, a double store and basement or lots, say 50x150, or thereabouts, neighborhood of Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.'s new place; Market-st. preferred; suitable for a wholesale fancy dry goods business. Parties having such, or intending to erect buildings during the season, please address P 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED parlor and bedroom, with a widow lady, where there are no other boarders, within 10 minutes of Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., by one or two gentlemen. References given. Address A 57, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN HENRY COUNTY, Ill., 2½ miles from Woodhull, on Galva & New Boston Railroad; will exchange for good property in or near Chicago. For particulars address A. FLEMING, Room 14, High School Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, 11½ acres of land with good first-class dwelling, barn, outhouses, and tenement house, in the city of Aurora, three-quarters of a mile from the depot. N. A. WILLIAMS, 3 West Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A LOT AND COTTAGE of reasonable size on the West Side, in fair locality, to be paid for partly in cash and partly in unimproved real estate. A. LOEB & BROS., 64 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO BUY MINES IN COLORADO and farms in Illinois, Iowa, or Missouri, in exchange for Chicago property. Address W 82, Tribune office.

WANTED — FARM, 80 OR 160 ACRES, IMPROVED; will exchange a good house and lot on South Side. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—300 TO 500 ACRES OF FINE HIGH grove land, 10 miles from the Court House. J. D. MACLEOD, 139 Throop-st., corner Van Buren.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A PROFESSIONAL MAN OF 35, with a moderate income, wishes to correspond with a lady of culture and good musical talent with a view to matrimony. Address J. M. STONER, Denver, Colorado.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Thomas Clarke, a native of Kilmer, County Galway, who left there for New York the 11th of March, 1862. Heard he was in Chicago city in 1867 engaged as a street car conductor. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, and postal expenses paid for by Mrs. CLARKE, Campfield House, Moate, County Westmeath, Ireland.

PERSONAL—MR. SELDEN FISH PLEASE call to-day at 129 East Adams-st., or send address.

PERSONAL—A LADY DESIRING A PERMANENT home, respect, kindness, and affection through marriage, will please address W B, care B. Salls, 86 Summit-st., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CANADIAN brickmakers who contemplate shipping brick to this market. Address L. J. ANDERSON, ... brick dealer, Box 66, Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange, corner of Madison and Clark-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — RAILROAD LABORERS AND farm hands; also gardeners and men with wives to go South; cheap tickets sold South; go to-night. 81 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT, 20 MEN FOR the quarries in Michigan; wages, $40 to $50 a month and board; part of the fare advanced by the company. Apply early to ANDREW G. KING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS JANITOR AND can act as clerk, also take care of horses; one who has travelled a good deal. Apply at 55 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY FOR GENERAL work; one who has been in the stationery business preferred. Apply to J. H. SMALL & CO., 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A STOUT, HONEST BOY AS PORTER at the Madison House, 134 and 136 West Madison-st. References required.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE CARRIERS ON evening routes in the vicinity of West Twelfth-st. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock to GEO. L. WELLS, 237 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS setting mantels. Apply between 9:30 and 10 a. m., at ... Fifth av. (Wells-st.)

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, AT BIG PAY, men and women to sell everywhere, to families, articles used by all. D. STONER, 31 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS ADJUSTERS who are thoroughly acquainted with the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. FARRAR & WHEELER, 228 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS VARIETY TALENT, male and female. Also ten ballet girls. Address B 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLERS, familiar with the jewelry trade. Inquire of WENDELL & HYMAN, 290 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, 15 TO 16 YEARS old. Address in own handwriting, G 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR THE flour and grocery trade, at 154 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—RIGHT AWAY, TWO GOOD ADVERTISING solicitors, at 152 West Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS to examine our new corn-shellers; shells a bushel per hour. Retails at $1.50, no charge for rights to workers. KIMBALL & CO., 181 West Madison-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A BOY OF 17, ONE ACQUAINTED with the hosiery and notion business preferred; must live on the South Side. Address by letter, HOSIERY, 122 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 OR 15 MEN for the city, with $5 to $10 capital; $10 to $15 a week can be made by young or old. One man made $2 an hour, others made $5 a day. We want a man in every town in the country, and can safely say $5 to $10 a day. Samples 25c. A. RAY, 239 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO STOUT BOYS, 15 to 20 years old, who wish to learn the printing business. Those with a little experience preferred. Address, giving name, J. R. TENNEY, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—2 FIRST CLASS SALESMEN IN A wholesale liquor house; to those that can command a good, safe city trade a good position will be given. 542 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE FIRST-CLASS PENMEN. Address RECORDER OF DEEDS, Chicago, Ill., in the hand-writing of applicant. Personal applications not entertained.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. Apply to Z. STERN & CO., 80 and 82 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOR THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL, A night clerk. Apply, with references, at the hotel.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE IRONER at 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER CAPABLE OF taking charge of shop; of good character. Apply at C. F. WARDE'S Bakery, 189 Randolph-st., Chicago, on Jan. 22 and 23, from 12 to 2 o'clock, J. A. WILLING.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER AT H. C. Smith's Cheap Jewelry Store; cash paid for all kinds of good and broken watches, diamonds, old gold and silver, at 174½ South Clinton-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FOREMAN TO take charge of a machine shop in this city; must be thoroughly posted. A first-class man can learn of a good situation by addressing A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH, and first-class wagon-maker, for wagon and buggy work. Address J. T. NUSSBAUM, Wilmington, Ill.

WANTED — TWO GOOD CROMPTON LOOM weavers; steady work and good pay. Apply immediately to Constantine Woollen Mills, Constantine, Mich.

WANTED—A FOREMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a large furniture factory; must be thoroughly acquainted with wood-working machinery, and understand the business in all its branches. Address SOUTH BEND, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT SEBASTIAN LINK'S Shaving Rooms, 8 North Canal-st.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKERS, AT 592 Wabash-av. Call early.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY COMPETENT TO READ proof in a printing office; must have experience in proof-reading. Address B 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT, HONEST WOMAN TO rent room and kitchen in return for household service. Previous applicants unsuitable. Apply, to-day, at 30 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A LADY CLERK IN A COUNTRY store; one who understands single entry, bookkeeping; and one who is willing to wait on customers and make herself generally useful. Address A. No. 58 Tribune office, stating where an interview can be had. Please address as early as possible.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 124 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 74 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 165 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 657 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, two in family; good wages. Apply at 869 State-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; for the right kind good wages will be paid. Apply at 720 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO HOUSEWORK FOR A small family at 294 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at 110 Loomis-st.

WANTED — A GOOD SECOND GIRL, ONE that can come well recommended. Apply at 255 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, AND the other as second; good wages given. 51 North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE SCANDINAVIAN or American girl to do second work and sew. Call at 167 South Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, at 128 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, at 349 West Monroe-st. Apply after 9 o'clock a. m. References required.

WANTED—A NEAT, TRUSTY NURSE GIRL, to assist in taking care of baby 7 months old; one that is willing to devote her time to the care of a baby, instead of attending to beaux, can find an easy place with a family boarding. Call at 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTON HOUSE, ONE good dining-room girl, also one chamber girl, 123 and 125 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 682 West Washington-st.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE girl in a small private family; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 115 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND COMPETENT Norwegian girl, one who understands all branches of housekeeping, clean and neat. No other need apply. Good references required, at 1014 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, at 830 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; a Swedish or Norwegian girl preferred, one who can speak English. Apply, with references, at 271 West Washington-st., from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GIRLS FROM the country. Wages, three to four dollars per week, in the city, in good families. Call at Mrs. BROWN'S office, 229 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THREE FEMALE COOKS, THREE chambermaids, four second girls, ten girls for general housework. First-class girls. Apply to-day at 126 Monroe-st., STAR INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — COMPETENT NECK-TIE MAKERS, also learners. Apply at 760 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON Singer's sewing machine; must have sewed on pants before; steady work guaranteed. Only good hands need apply at No. 3 Milwaukee-av., third floor. S. STEVENSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTENTION!—ANY PARTY IN CHICAGO, engaged in a regular mercantile business, conducted on Christian principles, wishing to secure a partner who has $10,000 capital, address immediately P. O. Box 118.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. Loan, real estate and law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES — LEGALLY OBTAINED — FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 582 Wabash-av.

TO CONTRACTORS—ALL HAVING JOBS TO let, clearing cellars, etc. will call to-day at the Barnes House. GEO. NORTON.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, A nice meerschaum pipe; also, to hire at fair wages, an active, honest boy, of good address. Address G 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE BUILDING BY HEDDEN & Brown, builders. Frame houses a specialty—built at the shortest notice and lowest terms. 288 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—ALL those that have got pianos to repair it will be to their interest to send their pianos to the Chicago Piano Manufactory, where there are proper tools and material to repair them with, and proper men that understand pianoforte-making, at 230 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—35 NEW PIANOS. ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING MATERIAL, 1 horse, 1 a pole buggy, gold-mounted double harness, and from $1,000 to $2,000 cash. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—5, 10 OR 20 ACRES of cultivated fruit land in St. Joseph, Mich., for city lots. For further particulars inquire of DANIELS & BARRON, 22 North Canal-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE north 50 feet of sub-lot 4 of lot 7, block 16, situate on Washington-st., between Wells and Franklin. H. C. & C. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's Office.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, 40x150 FEET ON South Water-st., between Wells and LaSalle-sts. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN SOME wholesale or retail store, by a reliable young man. Address W 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN of good character to look after horses and make himself generally useful. Address T Z, Box 98, Hyde Park, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN attending school, to do chores morning and evening for his board, somewhere on the South Side. Address 296 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST IN KEEPING bar or in a billiard room, or any work that I can make myself useful. Address ASSISTANT, Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN who lost his business and means by the fire. Understands tobaccos, cigars, groceries and bookkeeping. Willing to make himself generally useful, and work for small pay at first, to be advanced according to merit. Can furnish A1 references and security, if required. Address V 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH AND competent bookkeeper, with several years' practical business experience and first-class testimonials, is open for an engagement, either as bookkeeper, collector, cashier, or business agent. Would transact business throughout the country, for good pay, or liberal terms. Address B 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COMMERCIAL traveller for either or any drug, glass, paint brush, color, white lead, or cork house, by one well acquainted as traveller in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Western Pennsylvania; for the past eleven years travelling. References exchanged. Salary an object. No commission. Address G S, Box 492, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk or salesman, by a competent middle-aged man, where there is plenty to do, with moderate salary. Inquire at 66 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as assistant double entry bookkeeper in a wholesale house. Services given for the privilege of learning. Address Q 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN white goods and notions, or groceries. Address H G T, 323 State st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN about 19 years of age, to learn a trade—bricklaying preferred. Apply at 436 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS stair builder, by the day or piece. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FOREMAN in a first-class tailor establishment by a first-class cutter. Address W 29, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of unexceptionable morals, etc., as coachman; can milk cows well, and is a ... generally useful. Address EUGENE V. DAFT, 189 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO ASSIST in housework in a boarding house or private family. Inquire at 308 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO stairs work and sewing, or take care of children and sewing. Apply at 826 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as second or dining-room girl. References given. Apply to or address M N, 252 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. Address C 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and respectable girl to do general housework in a private family. Inquire at 1395 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family, or to do dining-room work in a boarding-house. Can be seen at ... Rumsey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL WHO can cook, wash and iron well. Good references given. Inquire at 516 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS to do dining-room work only; hotel preferred; no objection to the country. Best of references given. Also girls wanted for general housework in private families, at Mrs. DAWSON'S Office, 71 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE French lady as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at 54 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN respectable private family; one as kitchen girl, the other as second girl. Good references. Apply at 77 Miller-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER; will go by the day; cut and fit nicely. Apply at address 94 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as dressmaker; home more of an object than anything else. Address 149 Walnut, corner Lincoln.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN buggy horse 6 years old, fit for family use. He is 15 hands 1 inch high, with long mane and tail. Also two others—one fit for trucking or any other purpose; he weighs 1,400, is 6 years old; the other is fit for ... or any other use; stands 15 hands 3 inches high, 7 years old; warranted gentle, kind, and true. To be seen at 382 State-st. The owner parts with him for no fault whatever, as he is going to Europe. Inquire of MR. ROWELL'S, 382 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS horse, open buggy, and harness; must be sold for want of use. Call at 124 West Washington-st., between 1 and 2 p. m. to-day.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HORSES, PONIES, AND mules; a large span of coach horses. ... Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HORSES, SINGLE OR IN TEAMS, with wagons and harness, cheap for cash. Apply rear 308 West Monroe-st., in alley.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED, A PAIR OF dapple gray carriage horses; also, driving and work horses, at the Omaha Stable, cor. Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—300 DUMP CARTS AND harnesses for the same, just the thing in the city or on crowded streets. At Government Goods Depot, Wentworth-av. and Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN buggy horse 6 years old, ... 15 hands 1 inch high, with long mane and tail. Also two others—one fit for trucking or any other purpose; ... 7 years old; warranted gentle, kind, and true. To be seen at 382 State-st. The owner parts with him for no fault whatever, as he is going to Europe.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK of first-class carriages, which we will sell the next thirty days at less than the manufacturers' prices to make room for our spring stock. We are manufacturing the celebrated ... Carriages nicely refitted at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS LIGHT express wagons for city use at 325 and 327 Wabash-av. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

IF YOU WANT TO PURCHASE A BUGGY or harness of any kind be sure to call at Chicago Carriage and Harness Manufacturing Company, ... Michigan-av., Lake Front, and thereby save from ...

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR HORSES by private sale, and have them well taken care of with board at $4 per week, address DEXTER, ... office.

WANTED—A GOOD SET OF HEAVY DOUBLE harness for which I will pay cash. Address AGENT, Tribune office.

WE HAVE ROOM FOR A FEW MORE HORSES at Workman's Tremont Stables, ... st. J. W. COOK.

WANTED—A GOOD OPEN BUGGY, ... must be cheap, for cash. ... KNOPP, 35 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD STAGE HORSES AT ... of the People's Omnibus and B. Co., ... and State-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A NICE BRICK BARN AT ... Monroe st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—THE FINE STORE 161 TWENTY-second-st., suitable for any first-class business. Apply to F. S. NEWELL, 617 State-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD FRONT OFFICE OVER store, 58 and 60 South Water-st. J. H. DIX.

TO RENT—FOR AN OFFICE, FRONT ROOM second floor, 389 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A LOWER FRONT room. 280 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A 3-RUN WATER MILL, CUSTOM and merchant. Apply to FOX BROS., ...

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE ON second floor of 28 South Canal-st. Inquire on premises. B. M. FORD & CO.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, NO. 31 ARCHER-av., one block from State-st. Inquire on premises. Rent $60.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A large, first-class hotel in this city; an excellent chance for hotel men. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits ... F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, in brick building, 20x80, on ... near Washington; also, several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—THREE STORES ON STATE, NEAR Eighteenth-st. will lease same for several years; take in exchange a 25 or 50 lot, improved or unimproved, in good neighborhood. Apply at ... Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, SPLENDID location; also parlors, basement, and rooms. SIMEON MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with furnace, hot and cold water, 17 Honore-st. Possession given immediately; also a good brick barn.

TO RENT—175 NORTH DEARBORN-ST., NEAR Huron-st., furnished rooms, with or without ...

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room, with hot and cold water; also several rooms to first-class parties. 271 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FRONT ROOMS EN SUITE, or separate, at 189 Wabash-av., suitable for dentist, or sleeping, second floor.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SECOND floor for business purposes. E. C. DOUGLAS, ... State-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE for sleeping or housekeeping. 144 ...

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND TWO BEDROOMS communicating, all on the first floor, covered with new Brussels carpet, grates, and base burning stove, lake water and marble top ... bed room, family strictly private, ... in West Washington-st.; ... single gentlemen. Address S. A. CLEMENT, 307 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT room, with stove and bath room, to ... gentleman and lady. Apply at 54 School-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FINE PARLOR SET, MARBLE top and hair cloth. Inquire at ... or at 72 North Wells-st. L. MACY.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD GOODS mostly new, at a bargain. Reason, going to leave the city. House to rent. ... Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES for sale, payable in work or cash. ... Office, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE—... N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines ... Milwaukee-av. Machines sold ... monthly instalments, and work given ... desired.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—200,000 OLD BRICK ... BRAND, 20 Cedar-st.

WASH[INGTON.]

Speeches of S... and Carpe[nter on] Civil Se[rvice Re]form...

The Postal T[elegraph] ... Prepared b[y the] Com[mittee]...

Patent Men C... Forces Again[st] ...

The Farragut-... leans Bounty ... mitted to ... Arbi[tration]...

The New Orlean[s] ... Congressmen ... Prevent ... tiga[tion]...

Greeley Refuses ... for the Nati[onal Repub]lican Co[nvention]...